

2018

Driton BILALLI

Ushtrime me detyra të zgjidhura nga  
MATEMATIKA

Limite  
Derivate  
Integrale



## *Parathënia*

Kjo përmbledhje detyrash të zgjidhura u dedikohet të gjithë nxënëseve, studentëve dhe të gjithë atyre të cilët në planprogramin e tyre përfshinë, limitet, derivatet dhe integralet.

Kemi bërë përpjekjet maksimale që të përfshihen një numër i relativisht i madh i llojeve të ndryshme të limiteve, derivateve dhe integraleve, duke përdorur shembujt të ndryshë me qëllim të kuptohen me lehtë detyra.

Kjo përmbledhje detyrash përmban 777 detyra të zgjidhura në detaje dhe të ndara në :

limiti i vargut, limiti i funksionit, derivate, rregullat e L'Hôpitalit, integrale të pacaktuara, integrale të caktuar.

Jemi plotësisht të vetëdijshme se mund të jenë përvjedhur gabimet të rastit, prandaj lexuesit i kërkojmë ndjesë dhe jo vetëm kaq. Nga ju lexuese të nderuar presim që pa asnjë hezitim të na shkruani në emailin *dbilalli@hotmail.com*

Vërejtjet, kritikët dhe sugjerimet në lidhje me librin, janë të mirëpritura.

Me respekt

Driton BILALLI

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# 1. LIMITE

## 1.1 Limiti i vargut

Numri  $a$  quhet limit i vargut  $(x_n)$  nëse për çdo  $\varepsilon > 0$  ekziston indeksi  $n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon)$  i tillë që për çdo  $n$ ,  $n > n_0 \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$ . Shënojmë  $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ . Simbolikisht

$$a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon)) (\forall n) (n > n_0 \Rightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon)$$

**Vetitë e vargjeve konvergjente.**

$$(1) \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \wedge a \neq b \right) \Rightarrow \neg \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = b \right)$$

$$(2) x_n = y_n (n \in N) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$$

$$(3) \exists a \left( a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \right) \Rightarrow (\exists k, K \in R) (k \leq x_n \leq K)$$

(4) Le të jetë  $(x_{n_k})$  cilido nënvarg i vargut konvergjent  $(x_n)$ , atëherë

$$a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \Rightarrow a = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k}$$

$$(5) ((x_n \leq y_n \leq z_n) (n \in N)) \wedge (\exists a \in R) \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = a \right) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = a$$

**Rregullat e kalimit me limit.** Le të jenë  $(x_n)$  dhe  $(y_n)$  vargje konvergjente. Atëherë edhe vargjet  $(x_n \pm y_n)$ ,  $(x_n y_n)$ ,  $\left( \frac{x_n}{y_n} \right) (y_n \neq 0)$  dhe  $|x_n|$  janë konvergjente dhe vlejné relacionet:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n \pm y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \pm \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n| = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \right|$$

$$1^0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \pm b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \pm \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

$$2^0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \cdot b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$$

$$3^0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n} \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq 0 \right)$$

$$4^0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n)^k = \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \right)^k \quad (k > 0)$$

$$5^0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \right|$$

$$6^0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_b (a_n) = \log_b \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \right) \quad (a_n > 0)$$

$$7^0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = e$$

Thuhet se vargu është i Koshit:  $(x_n)$ , nëse:

$$(\forall \varepsilon > 0) (\exists n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon)) (\forall m, n \in N) (m, n > n_0 \Rightarrow |x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon)$$

**Kriteri i Koshit.** Vargu  $(x_n)$  konvergjon atëherë dhe vetëm atëherë kur ai është i Koshit.

Konvergjencia e vargjeve monotone. Shqyrtimi i konvergjencës së vargjeve monotone kryesisht bazohet në këtë pohim: Çdo varg monoton dhe i kufizuar është konverjent.

### Progresioni (vargu) aritmetik

Vargu aritmetik quhet vargu tek i cili diferenca e çdo dy kufizave të njëpasnjëshme është konstante.

Termi i përgjithshëm i vargut aritmetik është:  $a_n = a_1 + (n-1) \cdot d$  ku  $d$  -është konstantë.

Shuma e  $n$ -termave të parë të vargut aritmetik është:

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a_1 + (n-1) \cdot d] \text{ ose } S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 + a_n)$$

### Progresioni (vargu) gjeometrik

Vargu i numrave në të cilin herësi i çdo dy kufizave të njëpasnjëshme është konstant quhet progresion gjeometrik:

Termi i përgjithshëm është:

$$a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} \text{ ku } q \text{ -është herësi}$$

Shuma e  $n$ -termave të parë të vargut gjeometrik është:

$$S_n = a_1 \cdot \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q}$$

**Detyra të zgjidhura:**

**Detyra 1:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 4 + \frac{1}{2^n} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 4 + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 4 + 0 = 4$$

**Detyra 2:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 3n^2 + n}{6n^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 3n^2 + n}{6n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{6n^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 3:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n}}{\frac{2n+1}{n}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{n} \right)} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1+0}{2+0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 4:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n-1}{4n+3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7n-1}{4n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7n-1}{n}}{\frac{4n+3}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7n}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{4n}{n} + \frac{3}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 - \frac{1}{n}}{4 + \frac{3}{n}} = \frac{7-0}{4+0} = \frac{7}{4}$$

**Detyra 5:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+5}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n+1}{n}}{\frac{n+5}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{n}{n} + \frac{5}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{5}{n}} = \frac{2+0}{1+0} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

**Detyra 6:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{n^2 + 4n + 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{n^2 + 4n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}} = \frac{1 - 0 + 0}{1 + 0 + 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 7:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + 3}{3n^2 - 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + 3}{3n^2 - 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2}}{\frac{3n^2}{n^2} - \frac{4}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{n^2}}{3 - \frac{4}{n^2}} = \frac{2 + \frac{3}{\infty^2}}{3 - \frac{4}{\infty^2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

**Detyra 8:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 + 5}{2n^2 - 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 + 5}{2n^2 - 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4n^2}{n^2} + \frac{5}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} - \frac{3}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 + \frac{5}{n^2}}{2 - \frac{3}{n^2}} = \frac{4 + \frac{5}{\infty^2}}{2 - \frac{3}{\infty^2}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

**Detyra 9:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

**Detyra 10:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n - 3}{n^2 - 2n + 5}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n - 3}{n^2 - 2n + 5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5n}{n^2} - \frac{3}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{2n}{n^2} + \frac{5}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5}{n} - \frac{3}{n^2}}{1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{5}{n^2}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

**Detyra 11:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n + 1}{3n^2 + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n + 1}{3n^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{3n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{3 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 12:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^3 + 9n^2 + 2n - 5}{n^2 - 6n + 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^3 + 9n^2 + 2n - 5}{n^2 - 6n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5n^3}{n^3} + \frac{9n^2}{n^3} + \frac{2n}{n^3} - \frac{5}{n^3}}{\frac{n^2}{n^3} - \frac{6n}{n^3} + \frac{3}{n^3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + \frac{9}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} - \frac{5}{n^3}}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{6}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3}} = \frac{5}{0} = \infty$$

**Detyra 13:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n + 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n}{n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 + 2n}{n^2}}{\frac{n + 3}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{n}}{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

**Detyra 14:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-3)^2}{n^2 + 4n + 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-3)^2}{n^2 + 4n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 6n + 9}{n^2 + 4n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 - 6n + 9}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{9}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}} = \frac{1 - 0 + 0}{1 + 0 + 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 15:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{(n-1)^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{(n-1)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{n^2 - 2n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 + 2n - 1}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 - 0}{1 - 0 + 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$



**Detyra 16:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^4 - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^4 - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^4}}{\frac{n^4 - 1}{n^4}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^4}}{1 - \frac{1}{n^4}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

**Detyra 17:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - (3n + 2)}{2(3n + 2)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - (3n + 2)}{2(3n + 2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - 3n - 2}{6n + 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - 3n}{6n + 4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{n} - \frac{3n}{n}}{\frac{6n}{n} + \frac{4}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{n} - 3}{6 + \frac{4}{n}} = -\frac{3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 18:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2 - 4n + 7}{17n^2 + n - 6}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^2 - 4n + 7}{17n^2 + n - 6} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5n^2}{n^2} - \frac{4n}{n^2} + \frac{7}{n^2}}{\frac{17n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2} - \frac{6}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - \frac{4}{n} + \frac{7}{n^2}}{17 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{6}{n^2}} = \frac{5 - 0 + 0}{17 + 0 - 0} = \frac{5}{17}$$

**Detyra 19:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 - n} - \frac{3}{1 - n^3} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 - n} - \frac{3}{1 - n^3} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + n + n^2 - 3}{1 - n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n - 2}{(1 - n)(1 + n + n^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n - 1)(n + 2)}{(1 - n)(1 + n + n^2)} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(n + 2)}{(1 + n + n^2)} = \frac{-\frac{n}{n^2} - \frac{2}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{n^2}{n^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 20:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)+(n+2)+(n+3)}{n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{4}n + \frac{5}{6}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)+(n+2)+(n+3)}{n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{4}n + \frac{5}{6}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 6n^2 + 11n + 6}{n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{4}n + \frac{5}{6}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^3}{n^3} + \frac{6n^2}{n^3} + \frac{11n}{n^3} + \frac{6}{n^3}}{\frac{n^3}{n^3} + \frac{1}{2n^3}n^2 + \frac{3}{4n^3}n + \frac{5}{6n^3}} = \\ &= \frac{1 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{11}{n^2} + \frac{6}{n^3}}{1 + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{3}{4n^2} + \frac{5}{6n^3}} = \frac{1+0+0+0}{1+0+0+0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 21:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+4)} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2+n)(n+2)(n+3)}{(n^2+3n+2)(n+4)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^3+3n^2+2n)(n+3)}{(n^3+7n^2+12n+8)} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4+6n^3+11n^2+6n}{n^3+7n^2+12n+8} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^4}{n^4} + \frac{6n^3}{n^4} + \frac{11n^2}{n^4} + \frac{6n}{n^4}}{\frac{n^3}{n^4} + \frac{7n^2}{n^4} + \frac{12n}{n^4} + \frac{8}{n^4}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{11}{n^2} + \frac{6n}{n^3}}{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{7}{n^2} + \frac{12}{n^3} + \frac{8}{n^4}} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 22:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{(n+1)^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{(n+1)^2} &= \left| \begin{aligned} S_n &= 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = \frac{n}{2}[2a_1 + (n-1)d] = \\ &= \frac{n}{2}[2 \cdot 1 + (n-1)2] = \frac{n}{2}[2+2n-2] = n^2 \end{aligned} \right| \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+n+1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{1+0+0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 23:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(3n+2)(5n-7)}{n^3}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(3n+2)(5n-7)}{n^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{15n^3 + 4n^2 - 25n - 14}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{15n^3}{n^3} + \frac{4n^2}{n^3} - \frac{25n}{n^3} - \frac{14}{n^3}}{\frac{n^3}{n^3}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 15 + \frac{4}{n} - \frac{25}{n^2} - \frac{14}{n^3} \right) = 15 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 24:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n} &= \left| S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 + a_n) = \frac{n}{2} (1 + n) = \frac{n^2 + n}{2} \right| = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 - 1}{\frac{n^2 + n}{2}}}{\frac{n^2 + n}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 - 1}{n^2 + n} \stackrel{|:n^2|}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 25:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 2n}{1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1)}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 2n}{1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1)} &= \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 2n)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1)]} = \\ &= \left| \begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{n}{2} (a_1 + a_n) = \frac{n}{2} (2 + 2n) = \frac{2n + 2n^2}{2} = n^2 + n \\ S_n &= \frac{n}{2} (1 + 2n - 1) = \frac{2n^2}{2} = n^2 \end{aligned} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2} \stackrel{|:n^2|}{=} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 26:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2}{n^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2}{n^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6n^3} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(2n^2 + 3n + 1)}{6n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n^2 + 3n + 1)}{6n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} + \frac{3n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{6n^2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{6} = \\ &= \frac{2 + \frac{3}{\infty} + \frac{1}{\infty^2}}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 27:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n-1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n}{2n^2} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{n}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 28:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{27}{100} + \frac{27}{100^2} + \dots + \frac{27}{100^n} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{27}{100} + \frac{27}{100^2} + \dots + \frac{27}{100^n} \right) &= 27 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{100^n} \right) = 27 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1 - \left( \frac{1}{100} \right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{100}} = \\ &= \frac{27}{100} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{100^n}}{\frac{99}{100}} = \frac{27}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{99}{100}} = \frac{27}{99} = \frac{3}{11} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 29:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1+2+3+4+\dots+n}{n+2} - \frac{n}{2} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1+2+3+4+\dots+n}{n+2} - \frac{n}{2} \right] &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\frac{n}{2}(1+n)}{n+2} - \frac{n}{2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n(1+n)}{2(n+2)} - \frac{n}{2} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n+n^2-n^2-2n}{2(n+2)} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{2n+4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{4}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{2 + \frac{4}{n}} = \frac{-1}{2+0} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 30:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2} \right] &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{2}(1+n)}{n^2} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+n^2}{2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} + 1}{2} = \frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 31:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{a \cdot \sqrt{a \cdot \sqrt{a \cdots \sqrt{a}}}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{a \cdot \sqrt{a \cdot \sqrt{a \cdots \sqrt{a}}}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{8}} \cdots a^{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Vargu është gjeometrik perdorim shprehjen: } S_n = b_1 \frac{1-q^n}{1-q} \\ S_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \end{array} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}} = a^{1 - \frac{1}{2^\infty}} = a^1 = a \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 32:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2}{2^2 + 4^2 + \dots + (2n)^2}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2}{2^2 + 4^2 + \dots + (2n)^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + (2n)^2 - (2^2 + 4^2 + \dots + (2n)^2)}{2^2 + 4^2 + \dots + (2n)^2} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n(2n+1)(4n+1)}{6} - 2^2(1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2)}{2^2(1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n(2n+1)(4n+1)}{6} - 4 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}{4 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n(8n^2 + 6n + 1) - 4n(2n^2 + 3n + 1)}{6}}{\frac{4n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n(8n^2 + 6n + 1) - 4n(2n^2 + 3n + 1)}{4n(n+1)(2n+1)} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 - 1}{2(n+1)(2n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)}{2(n+1)(2n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{2n+2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 33:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + \dots + 2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6 + \dots + 2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) - (2 - 4 + 3 + \dots + 2n)}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \\
 &\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Vargu është aritmetik: } S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n) \\ S_n = \frac{n}{2}(1 + 2n - 5) = \frac{n}{2} \cdot 2n = n^2 \\ S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2 + 2n) = \frac{n}{2} \cdot 2(1 + n) = n + n^2 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - (n + n^2)}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-n}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2 + 1}{n^2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 34:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[8]{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{2})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[8]{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{8}} \cdot \dots \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2^n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} = 2^1 = 2$$

**Detyra 35:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt[4]{a} \cdot \sqrt[8]{a} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{a})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt[4]{a} \cdot \sqrt[8]{a} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2^n]{a}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{8}} \cdot \dots \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2^n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n} = a$$

**Detyra 36:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2} &= \left| \text{Nga induksioni matematike:} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 - (2n+1)(n+1)}{2(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 - (2n^2 + 3n + 1)}{2(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 - 2n^2 - 3n - 1}{2(n+1)} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3n-1}{2(n+1)} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{2n+2} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left( 3 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n \left( 2 + \frac{2}{n} \right)} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{1}{n}}{2 + \frac{2}{n}} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 37:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6}}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2 + n) \cdot (2n+1)}{6n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 + n^2 + 2n^2 + n}{6n^3} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n^3}{n^3} + \frac{n^2}{n^3} + \frac{2n^2}{n^3} + \frac{n}{n^3}}{\frac{6n^3}{n^3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 38:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2} \right] &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1+(2n-1) \cdot \frac{n}{2}}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n^2}{n+1} - \frac{2n+1}{2} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3n-1}{2(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{3n}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3 - \frac{1}{n}}{2 + \frac{1}{n}} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 39:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3^{n-1}} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3^{n-1}} \right] &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Vargu i dhënë është varg gjeometrik} \\ a_1 = 1, q = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ dhe } S_n = a_1 \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} = 1 \cdot \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - 1}{-\frac{1}{3} - 1} = \end{array} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - 1}{-\frac{4}{3}} = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - 1 \right] = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot (0 - 1) = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 40:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1-2+3-4+\dots+(2n-2)-2n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1-2+3-4+\dots+(2n-2)-2n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \right] &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+3+(2n-1)-(2+4+\dots+2n)}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} a_1 = 1, a_2 = 3, a_n = 2n-1, d = a_2 - a_1 = 2 \\ S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a_1 + (n-1)d) = \frac{n}{2} \cdot (2 + 2n-1) = n \end{array} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 41:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n}} = \frac{\left| \begin{array}{l} 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ varg gjeometrik } a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, q = \frac{1}{2} \\ S_n = 1 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) \\ 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \text{ varg gjeometrik } a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{1}{3}, q = \frac{1}{3} \\ S_n = 1 \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n}\right)}{2} \end{array} \right|}{\frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n}\right)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n}\right)} = \frac{4}{3}$$

**Detyra 42:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \right) = \left| \begin{array}{l} a_1 = \frac{1}{3}, a_2 = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3^2}, a_3 = \frac{1}{27} = \frac{1}{3^3}, \dots, a_n = \frac{1}{3^n}, \quad q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \\ S_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n\right)}{2} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{2} \end{array} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{2} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^\infty}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 43:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^n} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^n} \right) = \left| \begin{array}{l} a_1 = \frac{1}{4}, a_2 = \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4^2}, a_3 = \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{4^3} \dots a_n = \frac{1}{4^n}, \quad q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \\ S_n = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4 \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\right)}{3} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{3} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{3} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^\infty}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 44:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^n}{1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^n} \quad (|a| < 1, |b| < 1)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^n}{1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^n} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^n - \text{vargu është gjeometrik } a_1 = 1, a_2 = a, q = a \\ S_n = 1 \cdot \frac{1 - a^n}{1 - a} = \frac{1 - a^n}{1 - a} \\ 1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^n \\ S_n = 1 \cdot \frac{1 - b^n}{1 - b} = \frac{1 - b^n}{1 - b} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1 - a^n}{1 - a}}{\frac{1 - b^n}{1 - b}} = \frac{1 - b}{1 - a} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - a^n}{1 - b^n} = \frac{1 - b}{1 - a} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n \left( \frac{1}{a^n} - 1 \right)}{b^n \left( \frac{1}{b^n} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1 - b}{1 - a}$$

**Detyra 45:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right) - \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right) - \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right) \cdot \frac{\left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right) + \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right)}{\left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right) + \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right)^2 - \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right)^2}{\left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right) + \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right)} =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1 - n^2 + 1}{\left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right) + \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\left( \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right) + \left( \sqrt{n^2 - 1} \right)} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0$$

**Detyra 46:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + 3n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n^2 + 3n} - \sqrt{n^2 + 2n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} \cdot \frac{\left(\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}\right)^2 - \left(\sqrt{n^2 + 2n}\right)^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 3n - n^2 - 2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n} + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n}}{\sqrt{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0}} = \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 47:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 2n} + n \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 2n} - n \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{n^2 + 2n}\right)^2 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{2n}{n^2}} + \frac{n}{n}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2n}{n^2}} + 1} = \frac{2}{1 + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 48:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2} - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2} - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2} + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3}}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2} + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3}} \cdot \frac{n^2 + 2n + 2 - n^2 + 4n - 3}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2} + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n - 1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 2} + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{6n}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{2n}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{4n}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^2}}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6 - \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}}} = \frac{6 - \frac{1}{\infty}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{\infty} + \frac{2}{\infty^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{\infty} + \frac{3}{\infty^2}}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 49:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3} - \sqrt{n})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+3} - \sqrt{n}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+3})^2 - (\sqrt{n})^2}{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3-n}{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{3}{\infty} = 0$$

**Detyra 50:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n+1})^2 - (\sqrt{n})^2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1-n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

**Detyra 51:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}}}{\frac{n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 52:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{7n^7+2n^2+1}+n}{n-\sqrt[3]{n^4+1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{7n^7+2n^2+1}+n}{n-\sqrt[3]{n^4+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{\frac{7n^7}{n^5} + \frac{2n^2}{n^5} + \frac{1}{n^5}} + \frac{n}{n}}{\frac{n}{n} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^4}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{7n^2 + \frac{2}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^5}} + 1}{1 - \sqrt[3]{n + \frac{1}{n^3}}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{7n^2} + 1}{1 - \sqrt[3]{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[5]{\frac{7n^2}{n^{15}} + \frac{1}{n^{15}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{n}{n}}} = \frac{0+0}{0-1} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 53:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+1}+n)^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6+1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+1}+n)^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1+2n\sqrt{n^2+1}+n^2}{\sqrt[3]{n^6+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2+2n\sqrt{n^2+1}+1}{\sqrt[3]{n^6+1}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2+\frac{2\sqrt{n^2+1}}{n}+\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{n^6}{n^6}+\frac{1}{n^6}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2+2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n^2}}+\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{n^6}}} = \frac{2+2\sqrt{1+0}+0}{\sqrt[3]{1+0}} = \frac{2+2}{1} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 54:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2+1}}{n+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2+1}}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n}}}{\frac{n+1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{n^3}}}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{0+0}{1+0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

**Detyra 55:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3+4n+2}}{\sqrt{n^2+2n-1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3+4n+2}}{\sqrt{n^2+2n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3+4n+2}}{\sqrt[3]{n^3}}}{\frac{\sqrt{n^2+2n-1}}{\sqrt{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{4}{n^2}+\frac{2}{n^3}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}-\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+0+0}}{\sqrt{1+0-0}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 56:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+3}-\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n+2}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+3}-\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n+3}{n}}-\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}+\sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{n}}-\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}+\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}}} = \frac{1-1}{1+1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

**Detyra 57:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{n^3 - 2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt[3]{n^4 + 1}}{\sqrt[4]{n^6 + 6n^5 + 2} - \sqrt[5]{n^7 + 3n^3 + 1}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{n^3 - 2n^2 + 1} + \sqrt[3]{n^4 + 1}}{\sqrt[4]{n^6 + 6n^5 + 2} - \sqrt[5]{n^7 + 3n^3 + 1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt[4]{n^3 - 2n^2 + 1}}{\sqrt{n^3}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^4 + 1}}{\sqrt{n^3}}}{\frac{\sqrt[4]{n^6 + 6n^5 + 2}}{\sqrt{n^3}} - \frac{\sqrt[5]{n^7 + 3n^3 + 1}}{\sqrt{n^3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n^3 - 2n^2 + 1}{n^3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^4 + 1}{\sqrt[3]{n^6}}}}{\frac{\sqrt[4]{n^6 + 6n^5 + 2}}{\sqrt[4]{n^6}} - \frac{\sqrt[5]{n^7 + 3n^3 + 1}}{\sqrt[5]{n^{\frac{15}{2}}}}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n^3}{n^3} - \frac{2n^2}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^4}{n^6} + \frac{1}{n^6}}}{\sqrt{\frac{n^6}{n^6} + \frac{6n^5}{n^6} + \frac{2}{n^6}} - \sqrt[5]{\frac{n^7}{n^{\frac{15}{2}}} + \frac{3n^3}{n^{\frac{15}{2}}} + \frac{1}{n^{\frac{15}{2}}}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^6}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{2}{n^6}} - \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{n^{0.5}} + \frac{3}{n^{4.5}} + \frac{1}{n^{\frac{15}{2}}}}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 58:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}}{\sqrt{n + 1}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}}{\sqrt{n + 1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}{n + 1}} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}{n + 1}} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}{n}}{\frac{n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{n + \sqrt{n}}{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n^4}}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \\ &= \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^4}}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{0 + \sqrt{0}}}{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + 0}{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 59:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - n + 3}}{n + 3}$

Zgjidhje:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - n + 3}}{n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2n^2 - n + 3}{n^2}}}{\frac{n + 3}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}}}{1 + \frac{3}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 - 0 + 0}}{1 + 0} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} = \sqrt{2}$

**Detyra 60:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}} \cdot \frac{n - \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}{n - \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n(n - \sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}})}{n^2 - (n + \sqrt{n})}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n\sqrt{n + \sqrt{n}}}{n^2 - (n + \sqrt{n})}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - \sqrt{n^3 + n^2\sqrt{n}}}{n^2 - n - \sqrt{n}}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - \sqrt{n^3 + \sqrt{n^4 n}}}{n^2 - n - \sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - \sqrt{n^3 + \sqrt{n^5}}}{n^2 - n - \sqrt{n}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{\sqrt{n^3 + \sqrt{n^5}}}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{n}{n^2} - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{n^3}{n^4} + \frac{\sqrt{n^5}}{n^4}}}{1 - \frac{1}{n} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^4}}}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{n^5}{n^8}}}}{1 - \frac{1}{n} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^3}}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^3}}}}{1 - \frac{1}{n} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^3}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sqrt{0 + \sqrt{0}}}{1 - 0 - \sqrt{0}}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 61:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{n^2+1}{n^3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}}} = \frac{1+0}{0} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

**Detyra 62:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9n^2 - 2n + 3}}{\sqrt[3]{8n^3 - 2n - 4}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9n^2 - 2n + 3}}{\sqrt[3]{8n^3 - 2n - 4}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9n^2 - 2n + 3}{n^2}}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{8n^3 - 2n - 4}{n^3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}}}{\sqrt[3]{8 - \frac{2}{n^2} - \frac{4}{n^3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{9-0+0}}{\sqrt[3]{8-0-0}} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

**Detyra 63:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{n^2 - 2n + 5}}{n^2 - 2n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{n^2 - 2n + 5}}{n^2 - 2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{\frac{n^2 - 2n + 5}{n^8}}}{\frac{n^2 - 2n}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{n^6} - \frac{2}{n^7} + \frac{5}{n^8}}}{1 - \frac{2}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{0}}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

**Detyra 64:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2n - 1}}{n + 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 2n - 1}}{n + 2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^3 + 2n - 1}{(n + 2)^3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{n^3 + 2n - 1}{n^3 + 6n^2 + 12n + 8}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{\frac{n^3}{n^3} + \frac{2n}{n^3} - \frac{1}{n^3}}{\frac{n^3}{n^3} + \frac{6n^2}{n^3} + \frac{12n}{n^3} + \frac{8}{n^3}}} = \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1 + \frac{2}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^3}}{1 + \frac{6}{n} + \frac{12}{n^2} + \frac{8}{n^3}}} &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{1 + \frac{2}{\infty^2} - \frac{1}{\infty^3}}{1 + \frac{6}{\infty} + \frac{12}{\infty^2} + \frac{8}{\infty^3}}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1 + 0 - 0}{1 + 0 + 0 + 0}} = \sqrt[3]{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 65:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + 4}{\sqrt{9n^2 + 2}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + 4}{\sqrt{9n^2 + 2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left( 2 + \frac{4}{n} \right)}{\sqrt{n^2 \left( 9 + \frac{2}{n^2} \right)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left( 2 + \frac{4}{n} \right)}{|n| \sqrt{9 + \frac{2}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \left( 2 + \frac{4}{n} \right)}{n \sqrt{9 + \frac{2}{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{4}{n}}{\sqrt{9 + \frac{2}{n^2}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

**Detyra 66:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{0} - \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{0} + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{1 + 0 - 1}{1 + 0 + 1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$



**Detyra 67:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2n^2}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{\sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{n}}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2n^2}}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 3n}}{\sqrt{n^2}}}{\frac{\sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2n^2}}{\sqrt[3]{n^3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{n^2 + 3n}{n^2}}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{n^3 - 2n^2}{n^3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}}}{\sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{2}{n}}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 68:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 (n - \sqrt{n^2 + 1})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 (n - \sqrt{n^2 + 1}) \cdot \frac{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}}{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 (n - \sqrt{n^2 + 1})(n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1})}{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 (n^2 - (n^2 + 1))}{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 (n^2 - n^2 - 1)}{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2}}{\frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}{n^2}} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n^4}}} = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 69:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{n+1} - \sqrt[3]{3n})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[3]{n+1} - \sqrt[3]{3n}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1) \cdot 3n} + \sqrt[3]{(3n)^2}}{\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1) \cdot 3n} + \sqrt[3]{(3n)^2}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1-3n}{\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1) \cdot 3n} + \sqrt[3]{(3n)^2}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-2n}{\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1) \cdot 3n} + \sqrt[3]{(3n)^2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 70:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2n]{3^{2n-1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2n]{3^{2n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{2n-1}{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{1+\frac{1}{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2n}} = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{\frac{1}{2n}} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3$$

**Detyra 71:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^2} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2(n-2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^4} \right)}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2(n-2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^4} \right)} = \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)^2 - (n-2)^2}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2(n-2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^4} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n + 4 - (n^2 - 4n + 4)}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2(n-2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^4} \right)} = \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n + 4 - n^2 + 4n - 4}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2(n-2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^4} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+2)^2(n-2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^4} \right)} = \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n}{\left( \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^4} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^4} \right)} = \frac{0}{3} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 72:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^2} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2} - \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2(n-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^4} \right)}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2(n-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^4} \right)} = \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 - (n-1)^2}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2(n-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^4} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 - (n^2 - 2n + 1)}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2(n-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^4} \right)} = \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2 + 2n - 1}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2(n-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^4} \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^4} + \sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2(n-1)^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^4} \right)} = \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{\left( \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^4} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \sqrt[3]{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^4} \right)} = \frac{0}{3} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 73:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{4} - 16)$

**Zgjidhje:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{4} - 16) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 4^{\frac{1}{n}} - 16 \right) = 4^0 - 16 = 1 - 16 = -15$

**Detyra 74:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 12 - \frac{3}{2n} \right)^{2008}$

**Zgjidhje:**

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 12 - \frac{3}{2n} \right)^{2008} = 12 - 0 = 12^{2008}$$

**Detyra 75:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left[ 1 - \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)} \right]$

**Zgjidhje:**

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left[ 1 - \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)} \right] &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)}}{1 + \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1^2 - \left( \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)} \right)^2}{\underbrace{1 + \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)}}_A} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1 - \left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)}{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{n-a}{n} \cdot \frac{n-b}{n} \right)}{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - n \left( \frac{n-a}{n} \cdot \frac{n-b}{n} \right)}{A} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - \frac{n-a}{n} \cdot \frac{n-b}{n}}{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - \frac{(n-a)(n-b)}{n}}{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n^2 + nb + na - ab}{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nb + na - ab}{A} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nb + na - ab}{n + \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{n} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{nb}{n} + \frac{na}{n} - \frac{ab}{n}}{1 + \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{a}{\infty} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{b}{\infty} \right)}} = \frac{b + a - \frac{ab}{\infty}}{1 + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{b + a}{2} = \frac{a + b}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 76:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4^{(n-2)(n-3)}$

**Zgjidhje:**

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4^{(n-2)(n-3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4^{n^2 - 5n + 6} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4^{n^2 - \frac{5n}{n^2} + \frac{6}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4^{1 - \frac{5}{n} + \frac{6}{n^2}} = 4^{1-0+0} = 4^1 = 4$$

**Detyra 77:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+4)\sqrt{2}}{n+3}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+4)\sqrt{2}}{n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+4)\sqrt{2}}{n}}{\frac{n+3}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{n}}{1 + \frac{3}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 0}{1 + 0} = \sqrt{2}$

**Detyra 78:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)! + (n+1)!}{(n+3)!}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)! + (n+1)!}{(n+3)!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2) \cdot (n+1)! + (n+1)!}{(n+3) \cdot (n+2) \cdot (n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)! [n+2+1]}{(n+3) \cdot (n+2) \cdot (n+1)!} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{(n+3) \cdot (n+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+2)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 79:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)! - (n+1)!}{(n+1)!}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)! - (n+1)!}{(n+1)!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)! - (n+1) \cdot n \cdot (n-1)!}{(n+1) \cdot n \cdot (n-1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)! [1 - (n+1) \cdot n]}{(n+1) \cdot n \cdot (n-1)!} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - n^2 - n}{n^2 + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n^2 - n + 1}{n^2 + n} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 80:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! + (n+1)!}{(n+2)! - (n+1)!}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! + (n+1)!}{(n+2)! - (n+1)!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! + (n+1)n!}{(n+2)(n+1)n! - (n+1)n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!(1+n+1)}{n!(n^2 + 3n + 2 - n - 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n^2 + 2n + 1} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{2n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 81:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)! - n!}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)! - n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)n! - n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n!(n+1-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

**Detyra 82:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)! + (n+2)!}{n! - (n+3)!}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)! + (n+2)!}{n! - (n+3)!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)n! + (n+2)(n+1)n!}{n! - (n+3)(n+2)(n+1)n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!(n+1+n^2+3n+2)}{n! \left[ 1 - (n^3 + 6n^2 + 11n + 6) \right]} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{1 - n^3 - 6n^2 - 11n - 6} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{-n^3 - 6n^2 - 11n - 5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^3} + \frac{4n}{n^3} + \frac{3}{n^3}}{-\frac{n^3}{n^3} - \frac{6n^2}{n^3} - \frac{11n}{n^3} - \frac{5}{n^3}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{4}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n^3}}{-1 - \frac{6}{n} - \frac{11}{n^2} - \frac{5}{n^3}} = \frac{0+0+0}{-1-0-0-0} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 83:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(n+1)! - 6n!}{6n! - 18(n-1)!}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(n+1)! - 6n!}{6n! - 18(n-1)!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(n+1)n(n-1)! - 6n(n-1)!}{6n(n-1)! - 18(n-1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(n+1)[n(n-1) - n(n-1)]}{6n(n-1)(n-3)} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2 + n - n^2 + n)}{2(n-3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{2n-6} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n}}{\frac{2n}{n} - \frac{6}{n}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 84:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + 1}{3^n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + 1}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3^n} \right)}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] = 1 + \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^\infty = 1 + 0 = 1$$

**Detyra 85:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}{2^n + 3^n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}{2^n + 3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n + 3 \cdot 3^n}{2^n + 3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2 \cdot 2^n + 3 \cdot 3^n}{3^n}}{\frac{2^n + 3^n}{3^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 3 \cdot 1}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n + 1} = \frac{0 + 3}{0 + 1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

**Detyra 86:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n + 5^n}{2^n + 5^n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n + 5^n}{2^n + 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^n + 5^n}{5^n}}{\frac{2^n + 5^n}{5^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n + 1}{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n + 1} = \frac{0 + 1}{0 + 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 87:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 5^{n+2}}{3 - 5^n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 5^{n+2}}{3 - 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 5^n \cdot 5^2}{3 - 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 25 \cdot 5^n}{3 - 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n \left(\frac{1}{5^n} - 25\right)}{5^n \left(\frac{3}{5^n} - 1\right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{5^n} - 25}{\frac{3}{5^n} - 1} = \frac{-25}{-1} = 25$$

**Detyra 88:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 10^n + 5 \cdot 10^{2n}}{6 \cdot 10^{n-1} + 10^{2n-1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 10^n + 5 \cdot 10^{2n}}{6 \cdot 10^{n-1} + 10^{2n-1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 10^n + 5 \cdot 10^{2n}}{\frac{6}{10} \cdot 10^n + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 10^{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 10^n + 5 \cdot 10^{2n}}{10^{2n}}}{\frac{\frac{6}{10} \cdot 10^n + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 10^{2n}}{10^{2n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{10^n} + 5 \cdot 1}{\frac{6}{10 \cdot 10^n} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot 1} \\ &= \frac{0 + 5}{0 + \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{5}{\frac{1}{10}} = 50 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 89:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+1} + 5^{n+1}}{3^n + 5^n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+1} + 5^{n+1}}{3^n + 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n \cdot 3 + 5^n \cdot 5}{3^n + 5^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^n \left( \frac{3^n}{5^n} \cdot 3 + 5 \right)}{5^n \left( \frac{3^n}{5^n} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot \left( \frac{3^n}{5^n} \right) + 5}{\left( \frac{3^n}{5^n} \right) + 1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

**Detyra 90:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 5^{n^2} + 4 \cdot 5^{2n^2}}{10 \cdot 5^{n^2-1} - 2 \cdot 5^{2n^2+1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 5^{n^2} + 4 \cdot 5^{2n^2}}{10 \cdot 5^{n^2-1} - 2 \cdot 5^{2n^2+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 5^{n^2} + 4 \cdot 5^{2n^2}}{10 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5^{n^2} - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5^{2n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 5^{n^2} + 4 \cdot 5^{2n^2}}{5 \cdot 5^{n^2} - 10 \cdot 5^{2n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 5^{n^2} + 4 \cdot 5^{2n^2}}{5^{2n^2}}}{\frac{5 \cdot 5^{n^2} - 10 \cdot 5^{2n^2}}{5^{2n^2}}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{5^{n^2}} + 4 \cdot 1}{\frac{5}{5^{n^2}} - 10 \cdot 1} = \frac{0 + 4}{0 - 10} = -\frac{4}{10} = -\frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 91:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - 2^n}{5 \cdot 2^n + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - 2^n}{5 \cdot 2^n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5}{2^n} - 1}{5 + \frac{1}{2^n}} = \frac{0 - 1}{5 + 0} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

**Detyra 92:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - 2^{-n} + 4 \cdot 5^{-n}}{3n + 2 + 3^{-n}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - 2^{-n} + 4 \cdot 5^{-n}}{3n + 2 + 3^{-n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{4}{5^n}}{3n + 2 + \frac{1}{3^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{3n + 2} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$$

**Detyra 93:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot (\ln(n+1) - \ln n)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left( \ln \frac{n+1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left( \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = \\ &= \ln \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \right) \ln e = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 94:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \ln \frac{n}{n+2} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \ln \frac{n}{n+2} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{1}{\frac{n+2}{n}} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \right)^n} = \ln \frac{1}{e^2} = \ln e^{-2} = \\ &= -2 \ln e = -2 \cdot 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 95:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n+2}{n+1} - 1 \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n+2-n-1}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n = \\ &= \left[ \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1}}_e \right]^{\frac{1}{n+1} \cdot n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\frac{n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}} = e^1 = e \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 96:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{2n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{2n} = \left[ \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n}_e \right]^2 = e^2$$



**Detyra 97:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(n+3) - \ln n]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(n+3) - \ln n] &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \ln \frac{n+3}{3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{n+3}{n} \right)^n = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{n} \right)^n = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{3}} \right)^n = \\ &= \ln \left[ \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{3}} \right)^{\frac{n}{3}}}_e \right]^{3 \cdot n} = \ln e^3 = 3 \ln e = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 98:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2+4}{n^2-4} \right)^{n^2+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2+4}{n^2-4} \right)^{n^2+1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n^2+4}{n^2-4} - 1 \right)^{n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n^2+4-n^2+4}{n^2-4} \right)^{n^2+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{8}{n^2-4} \right)^{n^2+1} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n^2-4}{8}} \right)^{\frac{n^2-4}{8} \cdot \frac{8}{n^2-4} (n^2+1)} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^2+8}{n^2-4}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^2+\frac{8}{n^2}}{n^2-\frac{4}{n^2}}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8+\frac{8}{n^2}}{1-\frac{4}{n^2}}} = e^{\frac{8}{1}} = e^8 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 99:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n-2}{n+2} \right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n-2}{n+2} \right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n-2}{n+2} - 1 \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n-2-n+2}{n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{n+2} \right)^n = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{-\frac{n+2}{4}} \right)^{-\frac{n+2}{4} \cdot \left( -\frac{4}{n+2} \cdot n \right)} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{-\frac{n+2}{4}} \right)^{-\frac{n+2}{4}} \right]^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{n+2}} = e^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 100:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+10}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+10} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+10 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{1}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+10)n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + 10n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{10n}{n^2}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{10}{n}} = e^1 = e$$

**Detyra 101:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)^{2n-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)^{2n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)^{4n \cdot \frac{2n-1}{4n}} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n}\right)^{4n} \right]^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{4n}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

**Detyra 102:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{n}{5}\right)}\right]^n = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left(-\frac{n}{5}\right)}\right)^{\frac{-n}{5}} \right]^{\frac{5}{n} \cdot n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5n}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{5n}{n}}{\frac{n}{n}}} = e^{-5} = \frac{1}{e^5}$$

**Detyra 103:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \ln e = 1$$

**Detyra 104:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

**Detyra 105:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

**Detyra 106:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n} = e^{-\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 107:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{n-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}}\right)^{n-1} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2}{n} \cdot (n-1)} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{2}{n}\right)} = e^2$$

**Detyra 108:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \ln e = 1$$

**Detyra 109:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n+1}\right)^{2n}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n+1}\right)^{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{3}}\right)^{2n} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{3}}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{3}} \right]^{\frac{3}{n+1} \cdot 2n} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n}{n+1}} = e^6$$

**Detyra 110:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n+1}\right)^{2n-2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n+1}\right)^{2n-2} = \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4n+1}\right)^{4n+1} \right]^{\frac{2n-2}{4n+1}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-2}{4n+1}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n} - \frac{2}{n}}{\frac{4n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}} = e^{\frac{2}{4}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

**Detyra 111:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{4}{n+1}\right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{4}{n+1}\right)^n = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{n+1}\right)^n = \ln \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{4}}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{4}} \right]^{\frac{4n}{n+1}} = \ln e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n}{n+1}} = \ln e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4n}{n+1}}{\frac{n}{n+1}}} = \ln e^4$$

**Detyra 112:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_8 8 + \log_8 64 + \dots + \log_8 8^n}{n^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_8 8 + \log_8 64 + \dots + \log_8 8^n}{n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_8 8 + \log_8 8^2 + \dots + \log_8 8^n}{n^2} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot \log_8 8 + 2 \cdot \log_8 8 + \dots + n \cdot \log_8 8}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 113:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_3 3 + \log_3 9 + \log_3 27 + \dots + \log_3 3^n}{n^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_3 3 + \log_3 9 + \log_3 27 + \dots + \log_3 3^n}{n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_3 3 + \log_3 3^2 + \log_3 3^3 + \dots + \log_3 3^n}{n^2} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_3 3 + 2\log_3 3 + 3\log_3 3 + \dots + n\log_3 3}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 + n}{2}}{n^2} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n}{2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{n}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 114:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{n^2 - 2n + 7}{n^2 - n + 5} \right)^{n+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{n^2 - 2n + 7}{n^2 - n + 5} \right)^{n+1} &= \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n^2 - 2n + 7}{n^2 - n + 5} - 1 \right)^{n+1} = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n^2 - 2n + 7 - n^2 + n - 5}{n^2 - n + 5} \right)^{n+1} = \\ &= \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2 - n}{n^2 - n + 5} \right)^{n+1} = \ln \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n^2 - n + 5}{2 - n}} \right)^{\frac{n^2 - n + 5}{2 - n}} \right]^{\frac{(n+1)(2-n)}{n^2 - n + 5}} = \\ &= \ln e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2-n)}{n^2 - n + 5}} = \ln e^{-1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 115:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{n+2}{n-3} \right)^n$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{n+2}{n-3} \right)^n &= \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{n-3} \right)^n = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n+2}{n-3} - 1 \right)^n = \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n+2-n+3}{n-3} \right)^n = \\ &= \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{n-3} \right)^n = \ln \left[ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n-3}{5}} \right)^{\frac{n-3}{5}} \right]^{\frac{5n}{n-3}} = \ln e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n}{n-3}} = \ln e^5 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 116:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4}{n^5} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3}{n^5}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4}{n^5} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3}{n^5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30n^5} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4n^5} = \\ & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(3 + \frac{3}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)}{30} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2}{4n} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{30} - 0 = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 117:**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right) = \\ & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \right) = \\ & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n}{2n+1} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^2 + 3n + 1} = \\ & = \frac{\frac{n^2}{n^2}}{\frac{2n^2}{n^2} + \frac{3n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2 + 0 + 0} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 118:** Tregoni se:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$

*Zgjidhje:* Le të jetë  $m \in \mathbb{N}$  i tillë që  $m+1 > |a|$ , atëherë

$$\begin{aligned} 0 & < \left| \frac{a^n}{n!} - 0 \right| = \frac{|a|^n}{n!} = \frac{|a|}{1} \cdot \frac{|a|}{2} \dots \frac{|a|}{m} \cdot \frac{|a|}{m+1} \dots \frac{|a|}{n} = \frac{|a|^m}{m!} \cdot \frac{|a|}{m+1} \dots \frac{|a|}{n} \\ & \leq \frac{|a|^m}{m!} \cdot \frac{|a|}{m+1} \dots \frac{|a|}{m+1} = \frac{|a|^m}{m!} \cdot \left( \frac{|a|}{m+1} \right)^{n-m} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \\ & \Rightarrow \left| \frac{a^n}{n!} - 0 \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 119:** Tregoni se:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = 0$

*Zgjidhje:*

Më parë, me induksion matematik tregojmë se  $n! > \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ). Për  $n = 1$

jobarazimi është i vërtetë, sepse  $1 > \frac{1}{3}$ . Supozojmë se jobarazimi është i vërtetë për  $n$  atëherë

$$(n+1)! = (n+1)n! > \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n (n+1) = \left(\frac{n+1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \frac{3}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} > \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n (n+1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n+1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \frac{3}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} > \left(\frac{n+1}{3}\right)^{n+1}. \text{ Jobarazimi i fundit është i vërtetë, sepse}$$

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 1 + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^n} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

$$< 1 + 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^n} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

$$< 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \dots = 3.$$

Në fund, nga  $0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n}} = \frac{3}{n}$ , sipas teoremës mbi limitin e tri vargjeve rrjedh se  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = 0$

**Detyra 120:** Tregoni se:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{a^n} = 0$  ( $a > 1$ )

*Zgjidhje:*

Meqenëse  $a > 1$  atëherë  $a = 1 + h$  ( $h > 0$ ), prej nga

$$a^n = (1+h)^n = 1 + nh + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} h^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} h^3 + \dots + h^n > \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} h^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{n^2}{a^n} < \frac{n^2}{\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} h^3} = \frac{6}{h^3 n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)} < \frac{6}{h^3 n \frac{1}{2^2}} = \frac{24}{h^3 n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n^2}{a^n} - 0 \right| = \left| \frac{n^2}{a^n} \right| < \frac{24}{h^3 n} = \varepsilon, \text{ sepse për } n > 5, 1 - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{2} \wedge 1 - \frac{2}{n} < \frac{1}{2}.$$

Prej nga rrjedh se për çdo  $\varepsilon < 0$  jobarazimi  $\left| \frac{n^2}{a^n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon$

plotësohet për çdo  $n > \max \left\{ 5, \left\lceil \frac{24}{h^3 \varepsilon} \right\rceil \right\} = n_0$

## 1.2. Limiti i funksionit

**Përkufizim:** Le të jetë  $(a, b)$  interval i fundmë ose i pafundmë dhe  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  dhe le të jetë  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ose  $f : (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

- (1) Numri  $A$  quhet limit i funksionit  $f$  në pikën  $x_0$  nëse për çdo  $\varepsilon > 0$ , ekziston  $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$  i tillë që për çdo  $x \in (a, b)$ ,  $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .

Do të përdorim shënimin  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$ .

- (2) Funksioni  $f$  ka limit  $\infty$  në pikën  $x_0$  nëse për çdo  $M > 0$  ekziston  $\delta(\varepsilon) > 0$  i tillë që për çdo  $x$ ,  $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x)| > M$ .

Shkruajmë  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty$ .

- (3) Numri  $A$  quhet limit i funksionit  $f$  kur  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , nëse për çdo  $\varepsilon > 0$ , ekziston  $t > 0$  i tillë që për çdo  $x$ ,  $x > t \Rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$ .

Shkruajmë  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$ .

### *Rregullat e kalimit me limit*

Supozojmë se  $c$  është një konstant dhe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  dhe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$  ekzistojnë, atëherë barazimet që vijojnë janë të vërteta:

$$1^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$$

$$2^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$$

$$3^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^n = a^n \text{ ku } n \text{ është një numër natyror}$$

$$4^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{x} = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$5^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

$$6^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [c \cdot f(x)] = c \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$



$$7^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

$$8^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} \text{ në qoftë se } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$$

$$9^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right]^n \text{ ku } n \text{ është një numër natyror.}$$

$$10^0 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)} \text{ ku } n \text{ është numër natyror}$$

### ***Disa limite të rëndësishme***

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\ln a};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x)^m - 1}{x} = m;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e.$$

## Veprimet matematike me limite të funksionit

Nëse funksionet  $f(x)$  dhe  $g(x)$  kanë për limit numrat  $A$  dhe  $B$ , kur  $x$  tenton kah një numër i fundmë  $a$ <sup>1</sup> d.m.th  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$  dhe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = B$ , atëherë kanë vend rregullat e veprimeve me limite:

1) Limiti i shumës dhe diferencës së funksioneve:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = A \pm B$$

2) Limiti i herësit të funksionit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = A \cdot B$$

3) Limiti i fuqisë:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f^k(x) = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right]^k = A^k$$

4) Konstantja mund të nxjerrët jashtë limiti:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [k \cdot f(x)] = k \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = k \cdot A \quad (k \neq 0)$$

5) Limiti i rrënjës:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{A}, \quad (A \geq 0)$$

6) Limiti eksponencial dhe logaritmik:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} k^{f(x)} = k^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)} = k^A, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log_c [f(x)] = \log_c \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right], c \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$$

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<sup>1</sup> Rregullat vlejnë edhe kur  $a$  tenton  $\pm\infty$

**Detyra të zgjidhura:**

**Detyra 1:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x + 3)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2x + 3) = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 = 2 + 3 = 5$$

**Detyra 2:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 2}{x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 2}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(x - 1) \cdot (x + 1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2(x + 1) = 2(2 + 1) = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

**Detyra 3:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + 1}{2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + 1}{2} = \frac{1 + 1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

**Detyra 4:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x + 2}{x - 1} = \frac{2 + 2}{2 - 1} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$$

**Detyra 5:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 + 7x - 44}{x^2 - 6x + 8}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 + 7x - 44}{x^2 - 6x + 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x - 4)(x + 11)}{(x - 4)(x - 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x + 11}{x - 2} = \frac{4 + 11}{4 - 2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

**Detyra 6:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{25 - x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{25 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left( \frac{(x-5)(x-2)}{-(x-5)(x+5)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \left( -\frac{x-2}{x+5} \right) = -\frac{5-2}{5+5} = -\frac{3}{10}$$

**Detyra 7:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x+6}{x^3+8}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x+6}{x^3+8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3(x+2)}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3}{x^2-2x+4} = \frac{3}{(-2)^2-2 \cdot (-2)+4} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

**Detyra 8:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{32-2x^2}{x^2-11x+28}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{32-2x^2}{x^2-11x+28} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{-2x^2+32}{x^2-11x+28} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{-2(x+4)(x-4)}{(x-4)(x-7)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{-2(x+4)}{(x-7)} = \frac{-2(4+4)}{4-7} = \frac{-16}{-3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

**Detyra 9:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{8x^3-1}{6x^2-5x+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{8x^3-1}{6x^2-5x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x)^3-1^3}{6x^2-5x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)(4x^2+2x+1)}{(3x-1)(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2+2x+1}{3x-1} = \\ &= \frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1} = \frac{1+1+1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 10:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-1}{8x^2+2x-3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-1}{8x^2+2x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-1}{(4x+3)(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4x+3} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3} = \frac{1}{2+3} = \frac{1}{5}$$

**Detyra 11:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{4x^2 - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{4x^2 - 4x + 1}{4x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2x-1)^2}{(2x+1)(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x-1}{2x+1} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{1-1}{1+1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

**Detyra 12:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{27x^3 - 1}{3x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{27x^3 - 1}{3x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{(3x-1)(9x^2 + 3x + 1)}{3x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} (9x^2 + 3x + 1) = 9 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 3$$

**Detyra 13:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 4}{x^3 - 8}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 4}{x^3 - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 2)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 4} = \frac{2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 2}{2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4} = \frac{4 + 4 + 2}{4 + 4 + 4} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$

**Detyra 14:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+3}{x+2} = \frac{2+3}{2+2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

**Detyra 15:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^3 - a^3}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2 + ax + a^2) = a^2 + a \cdot a + a^2 = 3a^2$$

**Detyra 16:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 17:**  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{7y^3-56}{3(y-2)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{7y^3-56}{3(y-2)} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{7(y-2)(y^2+2y+4)}{3(y-2)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{7(y^2+2y+4)}{3} = \frac{7(2^2+2 \cdot 2+4)}{3} = \\ &= \frac{7(4+4+4)}{3} = \frac{7 \cdot 12}{3} = \frac{84}{3} = 28 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 18:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{3-\sqrt{9+x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{3-\sqrt{9+x}} \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{9+x}}{3+\sqrt{9+x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x(3+\sqrt{9+x})}{9-(9+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x(3+\sqrt{9+x})}{9-9-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x(3+\sqrt{9+x})}{-x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -5(3+\sqrt{9+x}) = -5(3+\sqrt{9+0}) = -5(3+\sqrt{9}) = -5(3+3) = -5 \cdot 6 = -30 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 19:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9-\sqrt{81-5x}}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9-\sqrt{81-5x}}{x} \cdot \frac{9+\sqrt{81-5x}}{9+\sqrt{81-5x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{81-(81-5x)}{x(9+\sqrt{81-5x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{81-81+5x}{x(9+\sqrt{81-5x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{x(9+\sqrt{81-5x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{(9+\sqrt{81-5x})} = \frac{5}{(9+\sqrt{81-5 \cdot 0})} = \frac{5}{(9+\sqrt{81})} = \frac{5}{(9+9)} = \frac{5}{18} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 20:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+1}}{x-3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x+1}}{x-3} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{x+1}}{2 + \sqrt{x+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4 - (x+1)}{(x-3)(2 + \sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4 - x - 1}{(x-3)(2 + \sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-(x-3)}{(x-3)(2 + \sqrt{x+1})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1}{(2 + \sqrt{x+1})} = -\frac{1}{(2 + \sqrt{3+1})} = -\frac{1}{(2 + \sqrt{4})} = -\frac{1}{(2+2)} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 21:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{5}}{x-3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{5}}{x-3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{5}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+2-5}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{5})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{5})} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3+2} + \sqrt{5})} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5})} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 22:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{4x-4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}{4x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + 2}{\sqrt{x+3} + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+3} - 2)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)}{(4x-4)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3-4}{(4x-4)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{4(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{4(\sqrt{x+3} + 2)} = \frac{1}{4(\sqrt{1+3} + 2)} = \frac{1}{4(\sqrt{4} + 2)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4(2+2)} = \frac{1}{4(4)} = \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 23:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{9-x^2}{\sqrt{3x}-3}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{9-x^2}{\sqrt{3x}-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3-x)(3+x)}{\sqrt{3x}-3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3x}+3}{\sqrt{3x}+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3-x)(3+x)(\sqrt{3x}+3)}{3x-9} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3-x)(3+x)(\sqrt{3x}+3)}{-3(3-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(3+x)(\sqrt{3x}+3)}{-3} = \frac{(3+3)(\sqrt{3 \cdot 3}+3)}{-3} = \frac{6 \cdot 6}{-3} = \frac{36}{-3} = -12$$

**Detyra 24:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} - \sqrt{6x^2 - 20}}{x - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} - \sqrt{6x^2 - 20}}{x - 2} &\cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6x^2 - 20}}{\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6x^2 - 20}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 4 - 6x^2 + 20}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6x^2 - 20})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-4x^2 + 16}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6x^2 - 20})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-4(x^2 - 4)}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6x^2 - 20})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-4(x - 2)(x + 2)}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6x^2 - 20})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-4(x + 2)}{(\sqrt{2x^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6x^2 - 20})} = \\ &= \frac{-4(1 + 2)}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 1^2 - 4} + \sqrt{6 \cdot 1^2 - 20}} = \frac{-4(3)}{\sqrt{4 - 4} + \sqrt{36 - 20}} = \frac{-12}{\sqrt{16}} = -\frac{12}{4} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 25:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3}{x - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} - 3}{x - 2} &\cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5 - 9}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{(x - 2)(\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x + 2)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + 3)} = \frac{2 + 2}{\sqrt{2^2 + 5} + 3} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4 + 5} + 3} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{9} + 3} = \frac{4}{3 + 3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 26:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + x} - \sqrt{2}}{x} &\cdot \frac{\sqrt{2 + x} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2 + x} + \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + x - 2}{x(\sqrt{2 + x} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{2 + x} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + x} + \sqrt{2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + 0} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 27:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x^2-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3}+2}{\sqrt{x+3}+2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x+3}-2)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3-4}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \frac{1}{(1+1)(\sqrt{1+3}+2)} = \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{4}+2)} = \frac{1}{2(2+2)} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 28:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x^2-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}-2}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+3}+2}{\sqrt{x+3}+2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+3-4}{(x^2-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)} = \frac{1}{(1+1)(\sqrt{1+3}+2)} = \frac{1}{2(2+2)} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 29:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+5x+4x^2}-3}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+5x+4x^2}-3}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9+5x+4x^2}+3}{\sqrt{9+5x+4x^2}+3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9+5x+4x^2-9}{x(\sqrt{9+5x+4x^2}+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(5+4x)}{x(\sqrt{9+5x+4x^2}+3)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5+4x)}{(\sqrt{9+5x+4x^2}+3)} = \frac{5+4 \cdot 0}{\sqrt{9+5 \cdot 0+4 \cdot 0^2}+3} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{9}+3} = \frac{5}{3+3} = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 30:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{6x^2+3}+3x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{6x^2+3}+3x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6x^2+3}-3x}{\sqrt{6x^2+3}-3x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt{6x^2+3}-3x)}{6x^2+3-9x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt{6x^2+3}-3x)}{-3(x+1)(x-1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{6x^2+3}-3x)}{-3(x-1)} = \frac{\sqrt{6(-1)^2+3}-3(-1)}{-3(-1-1)} = \frac{\sqrt{9}+3}{6} = \frac{3+3}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 31:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x^3} - 1^3)(\sqrt{x} + 1)}{(\sqrt{x^2} - 1^2)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{1^2} + \sqrt[3]{1} + 1} = \frac{1+1}{1+1+1} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 32:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{3x+1}}{6x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{3x+1}}{6x} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1+x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x+1} + (\sqrt[3]{3x+1})^2}{(\sqrt[3]{1+x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x+1} + (\sqrt[3]{3x+1})^2} &= \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{1+x})^3 - (\sqrt[3]{3x+1})^3}{6x \underbrace{\left[ (\sqrt[3]{1+x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x+1} + (\sqrt[3]{3x+1})^2 \right]}_A} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x-3x-1}{6x(A)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{6x(A)} = \\ &= -\frac{2}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{1+x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{1+x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3x+1} + (\sqrt[3]{3x+1})^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1^2} + \sqrt{1} + \sqrt[3]{1^2}} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1+1} = -\frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 33:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}^3 - 1^3}{x^2 \left( \sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1 \right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x^2-1}{x^2 \left( \sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 \left( \sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1 \right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{\left( \sqrt[3]{(1+0^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+0^2} + 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{1+1+1} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 34:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x+6}-3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x+6}-3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x+6}-3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+6}+3}{\sqrt{x+6}+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log \frac{x-3}{x-3} (\sqrt{x+6}+3) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \log (\sqrt{x+6}+3) = \log 6 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 35:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{10-x}-2}{x-2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{10-x}-2}{x-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(10-x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{10-x} + 2^2}{\sqrt[3]{(10-x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{10-x} + 2^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{10-x}-2)(\sqrt[3]{(10-x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{10-x} + 2^2)}{(x-2)(\underbrace{\sqrt[3]{(10-x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{10-x} + 4}_A)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(10-x)^3} - 2^3}{(x-2)(A)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{10-x-8}{(x-2)(A)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-(x-2)}{(x-2)(A)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{(10-x)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{10-x} + 4} = \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{(10-2)^2} + 2\sqrt[3]{10-2} + 4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{64} + 2\sqrt[3]{8} + 4} = -\frac{1}{4+4+4} = -\frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 36:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7}-3\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt[3]{x+6}-2\sqrt[3]{3x-5}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7}-3\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt[3]{x+6}-2\sqrt[3]{3x-5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+7}+3\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{x+7}+3\sqrt{2x-3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+6)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+6} 2\sqrt[3]{3x-5} + 2^2 \sqrt[3]{(3x-5)^2}}{\sqrt[3]{(x+6)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+6} 2\sqrt[3]{3x-5} + 2^2 \sqrt[3]{(3x-5)^2}} &= \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7-9(2x-3)}{\sqrt{x+7}+3\sqrt{2x-3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+6)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+6} 2\sqrt[3]{3x-5} + 2^2 \sqrt[3]{(3x-5)^2}}{x+6-8(3x-5)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-17x+34}{-23x+46} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x+6)^2} + \sqrt[3]{x+6} 2\sqrt[3]{3x-5} + 2^2 \sqrt[3]{(3x-5)^2}}{\sqrt{x+7}+3\sqrt{2x+3}} = \frac{17}{23} \cdot 2 = \frac{34}{23} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 37:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - \sqrt{8x+1}}{\sqrt{5-x} - \sqrt{7x-3}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - \sqrt{8x+1}}{\sqrt{5-x} - \sqrt{7x-3}} & \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - \sqrt{8x+1}}{\sqrt{x+8} + \sqrt{8x+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5-x} + \sqrt{7x-3}}{\sqrt{5-x} + \sqrt{7x-3}} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+8-8x-1}{5-x-7x+3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{5-x} + \sqrt{7x-3}}{\sqrt{x+8} + \sqrt{8x+1}} = \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{6} = \frac{7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 38:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - \sqrt[3]{3x+24}}{x-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - \sqrt[3]{3x+24}}{x-1} & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - 3 + 3 - \sqrt[3]{3x+24}}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - 3}{x-1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 - \sqrt[3]{3x+24}}{x-1} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+8} - 3}{x-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+8} + 3}{\sqrt{x+8} + 3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 - \sqrt[3]{3x+24}}{x-1} \cdot \frac{9 + 3\sqrt[3]{3x+24} + \sqrt[3]{(3x+24)^2}}{9 + 3\sqrt[3]{3x+24} + \sqrt[3]{(3x+24)^2}} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+8-9}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{27 - (3x+24)}{(x-1)(9 + 3\sqrt[3]{3x+24} + \sqrt[3]{(3x+24)^2})} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+8}+3)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{27-3x-24}{(x-1)(9 + 3\sqrt[3]{3x+24} + \sqrt[3]{(3x+24)^2})} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x+8}+3)} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3}{(9 + 3\sqrt[3]{3x+24} + \sqrt[3]{(3x+24)^2})} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{3}{27} = \frac{27-18}{162} = \frac{9}{162} = \frac{1}{18} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 39:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{2+x}}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{2+x}}{x} & \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x}}{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-x-(2+x)}{x(\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-x-2-x}{x(\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x})} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{x(\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{(\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x})} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = -\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 40:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{2 - \sqrt{x-1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{2 - \sqrt{x-1}} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{x-1}}{2 + \sqrt{x-1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25(2 + \sqrt{x-1})}{4 - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25(2 + \sqrt{x-1})}{5 - x} = \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x+5)(2 + \sqrt{x-1})}{x-5} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x+5)(2 + \sqrt{x-1}) = -10 \cdot 4 = -40 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 41:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 65} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 8}{\sqrt[3]{x-1} - 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 65} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 8}{\sqrt[3]{x-1} - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + 8}{\sqrt{x-1} + 8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{x-1} + 16}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{x-1} + 16} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 65} \frac{(x-65)(\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{x-1} + 16)}{(x-65)(\sqrt{x-1} + 8)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 65} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2} + 4\sqrt[3]{x-1} + 16}{\sqrt{x-1} + 8} = \frac{16 + 16 + 16}{8 + 8} = \frac{48}{16} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 42:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{3 - \sqrt{x^2 - 7}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{3 - \sqrt{x^2 - 7}} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{x^2 - 7}}{3 + \sqrt{x^2 - 7}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x^2 - 16)(3 + \sqrt{x^2 - 7})}{(3 - \sqrt{x^2 - 7})(3 + \sqrt{x^2 - 7})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x^2 - 16)(3 + \sqrt{x^2 - 7})}{9 - (x^2 - 7)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x^2 - 16)(3 + \sqrt{x^2 - 7})}{16 - x^2} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (3 + \sqrt{x^2 - 7}) = -(3 + \sqrt{16 - 7}) = -(3 + \sqrt{9}) = -(3 + 3) = -6 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 43:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x} - 2}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x} - 2}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4+x} + 2}{\sqrt{4+x} + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{4+x} - 2)(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)}{x(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{4+x})^2 - 2^2}{x(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 + x - 4}{x(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{4+x} + 2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+0} + 2} = \frac{1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 44:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{x^2 - 49}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{x^2 - 49} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{x-3}}{2 + \sqrt{x-3}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{7 - x}{(x-7)(x+7)} \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} (2 + \sqrt{x-3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{-(x-7)}{(x-7)(x+7)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{-1}{(x+7)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{7+7} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{14} = -\frac{1}{56} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 45:**  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 9} - 3}{t^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 9} - 3}{t^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t^2 + 9) - 9}{t^2 (\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 + 9 - 9}{t^2 (\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{t^2 (\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 9} + 3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0^2 + 9} + 3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9} + 3} = \frac{1}{3 + 3} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 46:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{2}{x^4 - 1} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{2}{x^4 - 1} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{2}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 47:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{1-x^3} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{3}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x+x^2-3}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+x-2}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)(-1)(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{1+x+x^2} = -\frac{1+2}{1+1+1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 48:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-4} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-4} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{x^2-4-4(x-2)}{(x-2)(x^2-4)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{x^2-4-4x+8}{(x-2)(x^2-4)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{x^2-4-4x+8}{(x-2)(x^2-4)} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{x^2-4x+4}{(x-2)(x^2-4)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-2)(x^2-4)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{x-2}{(x-2)(x+2)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x+2} \right) = \frac{1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 49:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3-3x+1}{x-4} + 1 \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^3-3x+1}{x-4} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3-3x+1+x-4}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3-2x-3}{x-4} = \frac{0^3-2 \cdot 0-3}{0-4} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

**Detyra 50:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(1+x)(1+2x)(1+3x)-1}{x} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(1+x)(1+2x)(1+3x)-1}{x} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^3+11x^2+6x+1-1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(6x^2+11x+6)}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (6x^2+11x+6) = (6 \cdot 0^2 + 11 \cdot 0 + 6) = 6 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 51:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{x+2}{x^2-5x+4} + \frac{x-4}{3x^2-9x+6} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{x+2}{x^2-5x+4} + \frac{x-4}{3x^2-9x+6} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{x+2}{(x-4)(x-1)} + \frac{x-4}{3(x-2)(x-1)} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(x+2) \cdot (x-2) + (x-4) \cdot (x-4)}{3(x-4) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(x^2-4) + x^2-8x+16}{3(x-4) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2-12+x^2-8x+16}{3(x-4) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^2-8x+4}{3(x-4) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x-1)^2}{3(x-4) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4(x-1)}{3(x-4) \cdot (x-2)} = \frac{4(1-1)}{3(1-4) \cdot (1-2)} = \frac{4 \cdot (0)}{3(-3) \cdot (-1)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 52:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 3}{3x^3 + 2x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 - 3}{3x^3 + 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{x^3} - \frac{3}{x^3}}{\frac{3x^3}{x^3} + \frac{2x}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{3}{x^3}}{3 + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 53:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + x^2 + 5}{3x^3 + x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + x^2 + 5}{3x^3 + x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2x^3}{x^3} + \frac{x^2}{x^3} + \frac{5}{x^3}}{\frac{3x^3}{x^3} + \frac{x}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{x^3}}{3 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

**Detyra 54:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{2x^2 - x + 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{2x^2 - x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{1 + 0 - 0}{2 - 0 + 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 55:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^4 + 2x^3 - 14}{5x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7x^4 + 2x^3 - 14}{5x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{7x^4}{x^4} + \frac{2x^3}{x^4} - \frac{14}{x^4}}{\frac{5x^4}{x^4} + \frac{x^3}{x^4} + \frac{x^2}{x^4} + \frac{x}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{14}{x^4}}{5 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^4}} = \frac{7}{5}$$

**Detyra 56:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4 - 7x^2 + 5x - 4}{x^4 + x^2 + x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4 - 7x^2 + 5x - 4}{x^4 + x^2 + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5x^4}{x^4} - \frac{7x^2}{x^4} + \frac{5x}{x^4} - \frac{4}{x^4}}{\frac{x^4}{x^4} + \frac{x^2}{x^4} + \frac{x}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 - \frac{7}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^3} - \frac{4}{x^4}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$



**Detyra 57:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{x^4 + x - 11}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{x^4 + x - 11} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 7x + 12}{x^4 + x - 11} : x^4 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{x^4} + \frac{7x}{x^4} + \frac{12}{x^4}}{\frac{x^4}{x^4} + \frac{x}{x^4} - \frac{11}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{7}{x^3} + \frac{12}{x^4}}{1 + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{11}{x^4}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

**Detyra 58:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 - 3x^2 + x}{2x^3 + x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 - 3x^2 + x}{2x^3 + x - 1} : x^3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x^3}{x^3} - \frac{3x^2}{x^3} + \frac{x}{x^3}}{\frac{2x^3}{x^3} + \frac{x}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

**Detyra 59:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{3x^2 - 4} - \frac{x^2}{3x + 2} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{3x^2 - 4} - \frac{x^2}{3x + 2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + 4x^2}{9x^3 + 6x^2 - 12x - 8} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{4}{x}}{9 + \frac{6}{x} - \frac{12}{x^2} - \frac{8}{x^3}} = \frac{2}{9}$$

**Detyra 60:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} - 3x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} - 3x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} - 3x)(\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x)}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2 + 1 - 9x^2}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 61:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 5\sqrt[5]{x}}{\sqrt{3x-2} + \sqrt[3]{2x-3}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 5\sqrt[5]{x}}{\sqrt{3x-2} + \sqrt[3]{2x-3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt[6]{x}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt[10]{x}}}{\sqrt{3 - \frac{2}{x}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{x} - \frac{12}{x^2} + \frac{9}{x^3}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

**Detyra 62:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(x^2+1-x^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+x} = 1$$

**Detyra 63:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+x}-x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2+x}-x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x}+x}{\sqrt{x^2+x}+x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x-x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+x}+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+x}+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}+x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}}+x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 64:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x - \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x - \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1}) \cdot \frac{3x + \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1}}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x - \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1})(3x + \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1})}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2 - 9x^2 + 10x + 1}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x + 1}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2-10x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{10x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{3x}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{9x^2}{x^2} - \frac{10x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 + \frac{1}{x}}{3 + \sqrt{9 - \frac{10}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{10 + 0}{3 + \sqrt{9 - 0 + 0}} = \frac{10}{3 + 3} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 65:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt[3]{x^2-x^3})$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt[3]{x^2-x^3}) \cdot \frac{x^2 - x\sqrt[3]{x^2-x^3} + \sqrt[3]{(x^2-x^3)^2}}{x^2 - x\sqrt[3]{x^2-x^3} + \sqrt[3]{(x^2-x^3)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - x^3}{x^2 - x\sqrt[3]{x^2-x^3} + \sqrt[3]{(x^2-x^3)^2}} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - x\sqrt[3]{x^2-x^3} + \sqrt[3]{(x^2-x^3)^2}} \cdot x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x} - 1} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + 1}} = \frac{1}{1 + 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 66:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right) & \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} - \sqrt{x} \right) \left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x} \right)}{\left( \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x} \right)} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} - x}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}}}} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 67:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+5)^{10}}{(x-1)^9}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+5)^{10}}{(x-1)^9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{(x+5)^{10}}{x^{10}} \right)}{\left( \frac{(x-1)^9}{x^9} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\left( \frac{x-5}{x} \right)^{10}}{\left( \frac{x-1}{x} \right)^9} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{5}{x} \right)^{10}}{\left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)^9} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty$$

**Detyra 68:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x^{10} + 10^{10}}{(10x^2 + 5)^5}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x^{10} + 10^{10}}{(10x^2 + 5)^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{10x^{10} + 10^{10}}{x^{10}}}{\frac{(10x^2 + 5)^5}{x^{10}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 + \frac{10^{10}}{x^{10}}}{\left( \frac{10x^2 + 5}{x^2} \right)^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 + \frac{10^{10}}{x^{10}}}{\left( 10 + \frac{5}{x^2} \right)^5} = \frac{10}{10^5} = \frac{1}{10^4}$$

**Detyra 69:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)^{10} (2x+3)^{15}}{(3x+1)^{25}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)^{10} (2x+3)^{15}}{(3x+1)^{25}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x-1)^{10} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x+3)^{15}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x+1)^{25}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{10} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x)^{15}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x)^{25}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{15} \cdot x^{25}}{3^{25} \cdot x^{25}} = \frac{2^{15}}{3^{25}}$$

**Detyra 70:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{20} \cdot (3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+1)^{50}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{20} \cdot (3x+2)^{30}}{(2x+1)^{50}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2x}{x} - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{20} \cdot \left(\frac{3x}{x} + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{30}}{\left(\frac{2x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{50}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(2 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^{20} \cdot \left(3 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^{30}}{\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{50}} = \\ &= \frac{\left(2 - \frac{3}{\infty}\right)^{20} \cdot \left(3 + \frac{2}{\infty}\right)^{30}}{\left(2 + \frac{1}{\infty}\right)^{50}} = \frac{2^{20} \cdot 3^{30}}{2^{50}} = \frac{3^{30}}{2^{50-20}} = \frac{3^{30}}{2^{30}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{30} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 71:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x-1)^{10} (3x+1)^{20}}{(6x+5)^{30}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x-1)^{10} (3x+1)^{20}}{(6x+5)^{30}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{4x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{3x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}}{\left(\frac{6x}{x} + \frac{5}{x}\right)^{30}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(4 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{10} \left(3 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{20}}{\left(6 + \frac{5}{x}\right)^{30}} = \\ &= \frac{(4-0)^{10} (3+0)^{20}}{(6+0)^{30}} = \frac{4^{10} \cdot 3^{20}}{6^{30}} = \frac{2^{10} \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 3^{10} \cdot 3^{10}}{6^{10} \cdot 6^{10} \cdot 6^{10}} = \frac{6^{10} \cdot 6^{10}}{6^{10} \cdot 6^{10} \cdot 6^{10}} = \frac{1}{6^{10}} = 6^{-10} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 72:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{3x^2}{2x+1} - \frac{(2x-1)(3x^2+x+2)}{4x^2} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{3x^2}{2x+1} - \frac{(2x-1)(3x^2+x+2)}{4x^2} \right] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 \cdot 4x^2 - (2x+1)(2x-1)(3x^2+x+2)}{(2x+1) \cdot 4x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x^4 - 12x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2}{8x^3 + 4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2}{8x^3 + 4x^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{-4x^3}{x^3} - \frac{5x^2}{x^3} + \frac{x}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^3}}{\frac{8x^3}{x^3} + \frac{4x^2}{x^3}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}}{8 + \frac{4}{x}} = -\frac{4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 73:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1} + \sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}}{\sqrt[4]{x^6 + 6x^5 + 2} - \sqrt[5]{x^7 + 3x^3 + 1}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - 2x^2 + 1} + \sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}}{\sqrt[4]{x^6 + 6x^5 + 2} - \sqrt[5]{x^7 + 3x^3 + 1}} = \left. \begin{aligned} & \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{6}{4}, \frac{7}{5} \right\}, \text{ ku vlera më e madhe është: } \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} = \sqrt{x^3} \\ & x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{x^3}; \sqrt[3]{\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^3} = \sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{9}{2}}} \\ & \sqrt[4]{\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^4} = \sqrt[4]{x^{\frac{12}{2}}} = \sqrt[4]{x^6} \\ & \sqrt[5]{\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^5} = \sqrt[5]{x^{\frac{15}{2}}} \end{aligned} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{x^3} - \frac{2x^2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^4}{x^{\frac{9}{2}}} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{9}{2}}}}}{\sqrt[4]{\frac{x^6}{x^6} + \frac{6x^5}{x^6} + \frac{2}{x^6}} - \sqrt[5]{\frac{x^7}{x^{\frac{15}{2}}} + \frac{3x^3}{x^{\frac{15}{2}}} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{15}{2}}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^9}}}}{\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{2}{x^6}} - \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{15}}}}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{\infty} + \frac{1}{\infty^3}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty^9}}}}{\sqrt[4]{1 + \frac{6}{\infty} + \frac{2}{\infty^6}} - \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{\infty}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\infty^{15}}}}} = \frac{1+0}{1-0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 74:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{tx+b} - \sqrt{tx+a})$

Zgjidhje:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{tx+b} - \sqrt{tx+a}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{tx+b} + \sqrt{tx+a}}{\sqrt{tx+b} + \sqrt{tx+a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{tx+b} - \sqrt{tx+a})(\sqrt{tx+b} + \sqrt{tx+a})}{\sqrt{tx+b} + \sqrt{tx+a}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{tx+b-tx-a}{\sqrt{tx+b} + \sqrt{tx+a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{tx+b} + \sqrt{tx+a}} = 0$$

**Detyra 75:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{px^2 + qx + r}$

Zgjidhje:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{px^2 + qx + r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 \left( a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2} \right)}{x^2 \left( p + \frac{q}{x} + \frac{r}{x^2} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2}}{p + \frac{q}{x} + \frac{r}{x^2}} = \frac{a + \frac{b}{\infty} + \frac{c}{\infty^2}}{p + \frac{q}{\infty} + \frac{r}{\infty^2}} = \frac{a+0+0}{p+0+0} = \frac{a}{p}$

**Detyra 76:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - 2\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - 2\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - x - 1 \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^2}{\left( \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x} \right) \left( \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + x + 1 \right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{\left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \right) \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{x}} + 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} = \frac{-2}{\left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{\infty}} + 1 + 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\infty}} \right) \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{\infty}} + 1 + \frac{1}{\infty} \right)} = -\frac{2}{8} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 77:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1 - x^2 + x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{2}{1 + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 78:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} - x \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} - x \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\left( \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} - x \right) \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} + x \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} + x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-5x + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left( -5 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{|x| \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{x}{|x|} \right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x \left( -5 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{(-x) \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 79:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+2)(x+4) \cdot x}{3x^3 + x^2 - 2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+2)(x+4) \cdot x}{3x^3 + x^2 - 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 + 4x + 2x + 8) \cdot x}{3x^3 + x^2 - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 + 6x + 8) \cdot x}{3x^3 + x^2 - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 8x}{3x^3 + x^2 - 2x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^3}{x^3} + \frac{6x^2}{x^3} + \frac{8x}{x^3}}{\frac{3x^3}{x^3} + \frac{x^2}{x^3} - \frac{2x}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}}{3 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 80:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} - x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} - x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} - x)(\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6 - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-5x + 6}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x \left( -5 + \frac{6}{x} \right)}{x \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{x^2}} + 1 \right)} = -\frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 81:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 82:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{5x^2 - 4ax - a^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{5x^2 - 4ax - a^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{5x^2 - 5ax + ax - a^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{5x(x-a) + a(x-a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x+a)}{(x-a)(5x+a)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x+a}{5x+a} = \frac{a+a}{5a+a} = \frac{2a}{6a} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 83:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{2x+3} - 27}{3^{x+1} - 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^{2x+3} - 27}{3^{x+1} - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^3(3^{2x} - 1)}{3(3^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^2(3^x - 1)(3^x + 1)}{(3^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3^2(3^x + 1) = 9(3^0 + 1) = \\ &= 9(1 + 1) = 9 \cdot 2 = 18 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 84:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{3\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{a}}{x - a}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{3\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{a}}{x - a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})}{x - a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})}{(x - a)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{3(x - a)}{(x - a)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} = \frac{3}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a})} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{a}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 85:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow y} \frac{3x^3y + 2y^4 - 2xy^3 - 3x^2y^2}{x^3y - 2y^2x^2 - y^3x + 2y^4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow y} \frac{3x^3y + 2y^4 - 2xy^3 - 3x^2y^2}{x^3y - 2y^2x^2 - y^3x + 2y^4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow y} \frac{3x^2y(x - y) - 2y^3(x - y)}{(x - y)(x^2 - y^2) - 2y^2(x^2 - y^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow y} \frac{(x - y)(3x^2y - 2y^3)}{(x - y)(x + y)(xy - 2y^2)} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow y} \frac{3x^2y - 2y^3}{(x + y)(xy - 2y^2)} &= \frac{3y^2y - 2y^3}{(y + y)(y \cdot y - 2y^2)} = \frac{3y^3 - 2y^3}{2y(y^2 - 2y^2)} = \frac{y^3}{2y(-y^2)} = -\frac{y^3}{2y^3} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 86:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+h-x}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+0} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 87:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt[4]{x+17}-2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt[4]{x+17}-2} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x+17=t^4 \\ x \rightarrow -1, \quad t \rightarrow 2 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{t^4-17+1}{t-2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{t^4-16}{t-2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{(t^2-4)(t^2+4)}{t-2} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{(t-2)(t+2)(t^2+4)}{t-2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} \frac{(t+2)(t^2+4)}{1} = (2+2)(2^2+4) = 4 \cdot 8 = 32 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 88:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{x-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{x-1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt[3]{x}=t \\ x \rightarrow 1; \quad t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t-1}{t^3-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t-1}{(t-1)(t^2+t+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(t^2+t+1)} = \frac{1}{(1^2+1+1)} = \frac{1}{(1+1+1)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 89:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}-1} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1+x=t^6 \Rightarrow x=t^6-1 \\ x \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{t^6}-1}{\sqrt[3]{t^6}-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3-1}{t^2-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^2+t+1)}{(t-1)(t+1)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^2+t+1}{t+1} = \frac{1^2+1+1}{1+1} = \frac{1+1+1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 90:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}{1+\sqrt[5]{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}{1+\sqrt[5]{x}} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x=t^{15} \\ x \rightarrow -1, t \rightarrow -1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+t^5}{1+t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1+t)(1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4)}{(1+t)(1-t+t^2)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4)}{(1-t+t^2)} = \frac{1-(-1)+(-1)^2-(-1)^3+(-1)^4}{1-(-1)+(-1)^2} = \frac{1+1+1+1+1}{1+1+1} = \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 91:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{1 + \sqrt[5]{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{1 + \sqrt[5]{x}} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^{35} \\ x \rightarrow -1, t \rightarrow -1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{t^{35}}}{1 + \sqrt[5]{t^{35}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + t^5}{1 + t^7} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1+t)(1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4)}{(1+t)(1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4-t^5+t^6)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4}{1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4-t^5+t^6} = \frac{1-(-1)+(-1)^2-(-1)^3+(-1)^4}{1-(-1)+(-1)^2-(-1)^3+(-1)^4-(-1)^5+(-1)^6} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 92:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt[8]{x} - \sqrt[12]{x}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Zgjidhje: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt[8]{x} - \sqrt[12]{x}} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^{24} \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[4]{t^{24}} - \sqrt[6]{t^{24}}}{\sqrt[8]{t^{24}} - \sqrt[12]{t^{24}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^6 - t^4}{t^3 - t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4(t^2 - 1)}{t^2(t - 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^2(t-1)(t+1)}{t-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} t^2(t+1) = 1^2(1+1) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 93:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{x - 1} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{t^6} + \sqrt[3]{t^6} - 2}{t^6 - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3 + t^2 - 1}{t^6 - 1} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^2 + 2t + 2)}{(t-1)(t^5 + t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t^2 + 2t + 2)}{(t^5 + t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)} = \\ &= \frac{1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2}{1^5 + 1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + 1} = \frac{1 + 2 + 2}{1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1} = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 94:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{x}}{1 - \sqrt[6]{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{x}}{1 - \sqrt[6]{x}} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^{12} \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{t^{12}}}{1 - \sqrt[6]{t^{12}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - t^3}{1 - t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-t)(1+t+t^2)}{(1-t)(1+t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+t+t^2}{1+t} = \\ &= \frac{1+1+1^2}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 95:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{x} - 1} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^{12} \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{t^{12}} - 1}{\sqrt[4]{t^{12}} - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 - 1}{t^3 - 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)}{(t-1)(t^2 + t + 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3 + t^2 + t + 1}{t^2 + t + 1} = \frac{1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + 1}{1^2 + 1 + 1} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 96:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{1 - \sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{1 - \sqrt[3]{x}} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{1 - \sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{1 - \sqrt[3]{x}} \right) &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{1 - t^3} - \frac{2}{1 - t^2} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{3}{(1-t)(1+t+t^2)} - \frac{2}{(1-t)(1+t)} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(1+t) - 2(1+t+t^2)}{(1-t)(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3+3t-2-2t-2t^2}{(1-t)(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2t^2+t+1}{(1-t)(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-t)(2t+1)}{(1-t)(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{2t+1}{(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1}{(1+1)(1+1+1^2)} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 97:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{1 + \sqrt[5]{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}}{1 + \sqrt[5]{x}} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^{15} \\ x \rightarrow -1, t \rightarrow -1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 + t^5}{1 + t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1+t)(1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4)}{(1+t)(1-t+t^2)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow -1} \frac{(1-t+t^2-t^3+t^4)}{(1-t+t^2)} = \frac{1-(-1)+(-1)^2-(-1)^3+(-1)^4}{1-(-1)+(-1)^2} = \frac{1+1+1+1+1}{1+1+1} = \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 98:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x}-1}{\sqrt[4]{x}-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[5]{x}-1}{\sqrt[4]{x}-1} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^{20} \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[5]{t^{20}}-1}{\sqrt[4]{t^{20}}-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4-1}{t^5-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^3+t^2+t+1)}{(t-1)(t^4+t^3+t^2+t+1)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^3+t^2+t+1}{t^4+t^3+t^2+t+1} = \frac{1^3+1^2+1+1}{1^4+1^3+1^2+1+1} = \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 99:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1-\sqrt{x})} - \frac{1}{3(1-\sqrt[3]{x})} \right]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1-\sqrt{x})} - \frac{1}{3(1-\sqrt[3]{x})} \right] &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë: } x = t^6 \\ x \rightarrow 1, \quad t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2(1-t^3)} - \frac{1}{3(1-t^2)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(1-t^2)-2(1-t^3)}{6(1-t^3)(1-t^2)} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(1-t^2)-2(1+t+t^2)}{(1+t+t^2)(1-t^2)} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2t^2+t+1}{(1+t+t^2)(1-t^2)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-t^2+t-t^2}{(1+t+t^2)(1-t^2)} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-t)(1+t)+t(1-t)}{(1+t+t^2)(1-t)(1+t)} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+t+t}{(1+t+t^2)(1+t)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1+1+1}{(1+1+1)(1+1)} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 100:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5x} - 3e^{3x} + 2}{e^{7x} - 7e^{2x} + 6}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5x} - 3e^{3x} + 2}{e^{7x} - 7e^{2x} + 6} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ e^x = t \\ x \rightarrow 0; \quad t \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^5 - 3t^3 + 2}{t^7 - 7t^2 + 6} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(t-1)(t^4 + t^3 - 2t^2 - 2t - 2)}{(t-1)(t^6 + t^5 + t^4 + t^3 + t^2 - 6t - 6)} =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t^4 + t^3 - 2t^2 - 2t - 2}{t^6 + t^5 + t^4 + t^3 + t^2 - 6t - 6} = \frac{1^4 + 1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 - 2}{1^6 + 1^5 + 1^4 + 1^3 + 1^2 - 6 \cdot 1 - 6} = \frac{-4}{-7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

**Detyra 101:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^k}{1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^k} \right)^{1+2x} \quad (k \in \mathbf{N})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^k}{1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^k} \right)^{1+2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^k}{x^{k+1} - 1} \right)^{1+2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^k (x-1)}{x^{k+1} - 1} \right)^{1+2x} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x+1) \ln \frac{x^k (x-1)}{x^{k+1} - 1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x+1) \ln \frac{x^{k+1} - 1 - (x^k - 1)}{x^{k+1} - 1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x+1) \ln \left( 1 - \frac{x^k - 1}{x^{k+1} - 1} \right)} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x+1) \left( -\frac{x^k - 1}{x^{k+1} - 1} \right)} = e^{-2}$$

**Detyra 102:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 3}{2 + \sqrt[3]{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - 3}{2 + \sqrt[3]{x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt[3]{x} = t \\ x = t^3 \\ x \rightarrow -8; \quad t \rightarrow -2 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{\sqrt{1-t^3} - 3}{2 + t} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-t^3} + 3}{\sqrt{1-t^3} + 3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{1-t^3 - 9}{(2+t)(\sqrt{1-t^3} + 3)} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{-t^3 - 8}{(2+t)(\sqrt{1-t^3} + 3)} = - \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{t^3 + 8}{(2+t)(\sqrt{1-t^3} + 3)} = - \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{(t+2)(t^2 - 2t + 4)}{(2+t)(\sqrt{1-t^3} + 3)} = - \lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \frac{t^2 - 2t + 4}{\sqrt{1-t^3} + 3} =$$

$$= \frac{(-2)^2 - 2(-2) + 4}{\sqrt{1-(-2)^3} + 3} = - \frac{4+4+4}{\sqrt{1+8} + 3} = - \frac{12}{\sqrt{9} + 3} = - \frac{12}{3+3} = - \frac{12}{6} = -2$$

**Detyra 103:**  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5y-6}-\sqrt{3y-2}}{\sqrt{7y-5}-\sqrt{4y+1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{5y-1}-\sqrt{2y+5}}{\sqrt{6y-8}-\sqrt{4y-4}}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5y-6}-\sqrt{3y-2}}{\sqrt{7y-5}-\sqrt{4y+1}}}{\frac{\sqrt{5y-1}-\sqrt{2y+5}}{\sqrt{6y-8}-\sqrt{4y-4}}} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{(\sqrt{5y-6}-\sqrt{3y-2}) \cdot (\sqrt{6y-8}-\sqrt{4y-4})}{(\sqrt{7y-5}-\sqrt{4y+1}) \cdot (\sqrt{5y-1}-\sqrt{2y+5})} = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{5y-6}-\sqrt{3y-2}}{\sqrt{7y-5}-\sqrt{4y+1}}}_A \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{6y-8}-\sqrt{4y-4}}{\sqrt{5y-1}-\sqrt{2y+5}}}_B = A \cdot B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{5y-6}-\sqrt{3y-2}}{\sqrt{7y-5}-\sqrt{4y+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5y-6}+\sqrt{3y-2}}{\sqrt{5y-6}+\sqrt{3y-2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7y-5}+\sqrt{4y+1}}{\sqrt{7y-5}+\sqrt{4y+1}} = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{(5y-6-3y+2) \cdot (\sqrt{7y-5}+\sqrt{4y+1})}{(7y-5-4y-1) \cdot (\sqrt{5y-6}+\sqrt{3y-2})} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2y-4) \cdot (\sqrt{7y-5}+\sqrt{4y+1})}{(3y-6) \cdot (\sqrt{5y-6}+\sqrt{3y-2})} = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(y-2) \cdot (\sqrt{7y-5}+\sqrt{4y+1})}{3(y-2) \cdot (\sqrt{5y-6}+\sqrt{3y-2})} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{7y-5}+\sqrt{4y+1})}{3 \cdot (\sqrt{5y-6}+\sqrt{3y-2})} = \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{7 \cdot 2-5}+\sqrt{4 \cdot 2+1})}{3 \cdot (\sqrt{5 \cdot 2-6}+\sqrt{3 \cdot 2-2})} = \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{14-5}+\sqrt{8+1})}{3 \cdot (\sqrt{10-6}+\sqrt{6-2})} = \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{9})}{3 \cdot (\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{4})} = \frac{2 \cdot (3+3)}{3 \cdot (2+2)} = \frac{2 \cdot 6}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{12}{12} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{6y-8}-\sqrt{4y-4}}{\sqrt{5y-1}-\sqrt{2y+5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6y-8}+\sqrt{4y-4}}{\sqrt{6y-8}+\sqrt{4y-4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5y-1}+\sqrt{2y+5}}{\sqrt{5y-1}+\sqrt{2y+5}} = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{(6y-8-4y+4) \cdot (\sqrt{5y-1}+\sqrt{2y+5})}{(5y-1-2y-5) \cdot (\sqrt{6y-8}+\sqrt{4y-4})} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2y-4) \cdot (\sqrt{5y-1}+\sqrt{2y+5})}{(3y-6) \cdot (\sqrt{6y-8}+\sqrt{4y-4})} = \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{2(y-2) \cdot (\sqrt{5y-1}+\sqrt{2y+5})}{3(y-2) \cdot (\sqrt{6y-8}+\sqrt{4y-4})} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{5y-1}+\sqrt{2y+5})}{3 \cdot (\sqrt{6y-8}+\sqrt{4y-4})} = \frac{2 \cdot (\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{9})}{3 \cdot (\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{4})} = \frac{2 \cdot 6}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{12}{12} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A \cdot B = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

**Detyra 104:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} ((x+2)\ln(x+2) - 2(x+1)\ln(x+1) + x\ln x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} ((x+2)\ln(x+2) - 2(x+1)\ln(x+1) + x\ln x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{(x+2)^{x+2} x^x}{(x+1)^{2(x+1)}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x+2}{x+1} \left( \frac{x+2}{x+1} \right)^{x+1} \cdot \frac{x^x}{(x+1)^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x+2}{x+1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{x+2}{x+1} \right)^{x+1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{x^x}{(x+1)^x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{x+1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x} = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 105:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x+1}{3x-2} \right)^{2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x+1}{3x-2} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{3x} \right)^{2x}}{\left( 1 - \frac{2}{3x} \right)^{2x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3x} \right)^{3x} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \left( 1 - \frac{2}{3x} \right)^{\frac{3x}{2}} \right)^{-\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{e^{\frac{2}{3}}}{e^{-\frac{4}{3}}} = e^2$$

**Detyra 106:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x-4)^{\frac{1}{x-5}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} [x-4]^{\frac{1}{x-5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} [1 + (x-5)]^{\frac{1}{x-5}} = e$$

**Detyra 107:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{2x+1} \right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{2}{2x+1} \right)^{\frac{2x+1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{2(x+1)}{2x+1}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(x+1)}{2x+1}} = e^1 = e \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 108:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

Marrim çfarëdo numri real  $x$  që  $x > 1$  që të ndodhet ndërmjet dy numrave të njëpasnjëshëm natyral  $n$ ,  $n + 1$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{x} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

Meqë

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n} = e$$

dhe

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{n+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \text{ ose } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

**Detyra 109:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{x}{3}}\right)^{\frac{x}{3} \cdot 3} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\frac{x}{3}}\right)^{\frac{x}{3}} \right)^3 = (e^{-1})^3 = e^{-3}$$

**Detyra 110:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^x = \left[ \lim_{\substack{3x=t, \\ x \rightarrow \infty, \quad t \rightarrow \infty}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{3}} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{3}} = \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^t \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left[ e \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{e}$$



**Detyra 111:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+3x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = t, \quad x = \frac{1}{t} \\ x \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 1 + \frac{3}{t} \right]^t = e^3$$

**Detyra 112:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2-x)}{1-x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2-x)}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln \left[ 1 + (1-x) \right]^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \ln e = 1$$

**Detyra 113:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{a}{x} \right)^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{a}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{a}} \right)^{\frac{x}{a} \cdot a} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{a}} \right)^{\frac{x}{a}} \right)^a = (e)^a = e^a$$

**Detyra 114:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1 - b^x + 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x - 1) - (b^x - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b^x - 1}{x} = \ln a - \ln b = \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

**Detyra 115:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 + 1 - e^{bx}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1 - (e^{bx} - 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{bx} - 1}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a(e^{ax} - 1)}{ax} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b(e^{bx} - 1)}{bx} = a \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{ax} - 1)}{ax} - b \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{bx} - 1)}{bx} = a \cdot 1 - b \cdot 1 = a - b \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 116:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x - x^a}{x - a}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x - x^a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^x - x^a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a^{x-a} - 1}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} a^{a-1} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{x-a}{a}\right)^a}{\frac{x-a}{a}} = a^n \ln a - a^{a-1} \cdot a = a^a \ln \frac{a}{e}$$

**Detyra 117:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ a^x - 1 = t \\ a^x = t + 1 \mid \ln \\ \ln a^x = \ln(t + 1) \\ x \ln a = \ln(t + 1) \\ x = \frac{\ln(t + 1)}{\ln a} \\ x \rightarrow 0; \Rightarrow a^0 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\ln(t + 1)}{\ln a}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{\ln(t + 1)}{t}} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\frac{1}{t} \ln(t + 1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln a}{\ln(t + 1)^{\frac{1}{t}}} = \frac{\ln a}{\ln \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t + 1)^{\frac{1}{t}}} = \frac{\ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{\ln a}{1} = \ln a \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 118:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{2x} - 1}{x}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{2x} - 1}{x} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ a^{2x-1} = t \mid \ln \\ x = \frac{\ln(t + 1)}{2 \ln a} \\ x \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\ln(t + 1)}{2 \ln a}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cdot 2 \ln a}{\ln(t + 1)} = \frac{2 \ln a}{\ln e} = \frac{2 \ln a}{1} = 2 \ln a$$

**Detyra 119:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ 2^x - 1 = t \\ 2^x = t + 1 \mid \ln \\ \ln 2^x = \ln(t + 1) \\ x \cdot \ln 2 = \ln(t + 1) \\ x = \frac{\ln(t + 1)}{\ln 2} \\ x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\ln(t + 1)}{\ln 2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cdot \ln 2}{\ln(t + 1)} = \ln 2 \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln(t + 1)}{t}}$$

$$= \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t + 1)^{\frac{1}{t}}} = \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t + 1)^{\frac{1}{t}}} = \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln e} = \ln$$

**Detyra 120:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ e^x - 1 = t \\ e^x = 1 + t \mid \ln \\ x \ln e = \ln(1 + t) \\ x = \frac{\ln(1 + t)}{\ln e} \\ x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\ln(1 + t)}{\ln e}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \cdot \ln e}{\ln(1 + t)} = \ln e = 1$$

**Detyra 121:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{x+1} + 5^{x+1}}{3^x + 5^x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{x+1} + 5^{x+1}}{3^x + 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x \cdot 3 + 5^x \cdot 5}{3^x + 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^x \left( \frac{3^x \cdot 3}{5^x} + 5 \right)}{5^x \left( \frac{3^x}{5^x} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{3}{5} \right)^x \cdot 3 + 5}{\left( \frac{3}{5} \right)^x + 1} = \frac{\left( \frac{3}{5} \right)^\infty \cdot 3 + 5}{\left( \frac{3}{5} \right)^\infty + 1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

**Detyra 122:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{x+1} + 3^{x+1}}{2^x - 3^x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{x+1} + 3^{x+1}}{2^x - 3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x \cdot 2 + 3^x \cdot 3}{2^x - 3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x \left( \frac{2^x \cdot 2}{3^x} + 3 \right)}{3^x \left( \frac{2^x}{3^x} - 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^x \cdot 2 + 3}{\left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^x - 1} = \frac{\left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^\infty \cdot 2 + 3}{\left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^\infty - 1} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$$

**Detyra 123:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 5^{x+2}}{1 - 5^x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 5^{x+2}}{1 - 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 5^x \cdot 5^2}{1 - 5^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^x \left( \frac{1}{5^x} - 25 \right)}{5^x \left( \frac{1}{5^x} - 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{5^x} - 25}{\frac{1}{5^x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^x - 25}{\left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^x - 1} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^\infty - 25}{\left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^\infty - 1} = \frac{-25}{-1} = 25$$

**Detyra 124:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x - 1}{2^x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x - 1}{2^x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^x} \right)}{2^x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^x}{1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^x} = \frac{1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^\infty}{1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^\infty} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 125:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^x + 1}{7^x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^x + 1}{7^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7^x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{7^x} \right)}{7^x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{7^x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \left( \frac{1}{7} \right)^x}{1 - \left( \frac{1}{7} \right)^x} = \frac{1 + \left( \frac{1}{7} \right)^\infty}{1 - \left( \frac{1}{7} \right)^\infty} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

**Detyra 126:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11^x - 1}{11^x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11^x - 1}{11^x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{11^x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{11^x} \right)}{11^x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{11^x} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left( \frac{1}{11} \right)^x}{1 + \left( \frac{1}{11} \right)^x} = \frac{1 - \left( \frac{1}{11} \right)^\infty}{1 + \left( \frac{1}{11} \right)^\infty} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

**Detyra 127:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

Mund të veprojmë edhe kështu:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cot x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\tan x}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 128:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

**Detyra 129:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{-\cos^2 x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 130:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\tan 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan x}{x}}{\frac{\tan 3x}{3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan x}{x}}{3 \frac{\tan x}{x}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 131:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}{\frac{\sin 4x}{4x}} = \frac{3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}}{4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x}} = \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

**Detyra 132:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 10x}{\tan 5x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 10x}{\tan 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(2 \cdot 5)x}{\frac{\sin 5x}{\cos 5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 5x \cdot \cos 5x}{\frac{\sin 5x}{\cos 5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 5x \cdot \cos^2 5x}{\sin 5x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \cos^2 5x = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

**Detyra 133:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x| \cdot 4}{x| \cdot 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cdot \sin 4x}{4x} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$$

**Detyra 134:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx| \cdot k}{x| \cdot k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k \cdot \sin kx}{kx} = k \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin kx}{kx} = k \cdot 1 = k$$

**Detyra 135:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 7x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 7x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 5x}{x}}{\frac{\sin 7x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \cdot \frac{\sin 5x}{x}}{7 \cdot \frac{\sin 7x}{x}} = \frac{5 \cdot 1}{7 \cdot 1} = \frac{5}{7}$$

**Detyra 136:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

**Detyra 137:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{x}\right)}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{x}\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{x}\right)}{3 \cdot \frac{x}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{x}\right)}{\frac{x}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 138:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \underbrace{\left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2}_1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

**Mënyra e dytë**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x^2}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \underbrace{\left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2}_1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

**Detyra 139:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sin x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 140:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - 1}{x}}{\frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \ln e = 1$$

**Detyra 141:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(x-2)}{x-2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(x-2)}{x-2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë} \\ x-2 = t \\ x \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

**Detyra 142:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{\cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë} \\ \cot\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\tan x \end{array} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x}{-\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (-1) = -1$$

**Detyra 143:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow x = 2t \\ x \rightarrow 0, \quad t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 144:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx \cdot n}{x \cdot n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \cdot \sin nx}{nx} = n \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{nx} = n \cdot 1 = n$$



**Detyra 145:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{\sin 5x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{\sin 5x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan 2x}{x}}{\frac{\sin 5x}{x} \cdot 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan 2x}{x}}{5 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{5x}} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x \cdot \cos 2x} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos 2x} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 146:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x - \sin 2x}{2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x - \sin 2x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos 3x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos 3x = 1 \cdot \cos 0 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

**Detyra 147:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)}{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x) (1 + \cos x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{1+1}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 148:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x - \sin x \cos x}{\cos x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 149:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 - \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 - \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 - \cos x} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 2x)(1 + \cos x)}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2(1 + \cos x) = 2(1 + 1) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 150:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1^3 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{x \sin x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 151:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x + 3x \cdot \cos x}{3 \sin x - 2x \cdot \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x + 3x \cdot \cos x}{3 \sin x - 2x \cdot \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \sin x}{x} + \frac{3x \cdot \cos x}{x}}{\frac{3 \sin x}{x} - \frac{2x \cdot \cos x}{x}} = \frac{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \cos x}{x}}{3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \cos x}{x}} = \\ &= \frac{2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} + 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x}{3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1}{3 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 152:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 \sin^2 x}}{x} = \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sqrt{2} \cdot 1 = \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 153:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \tan x}{\sin^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \tan x}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{x}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1^2}{1} \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

**Detyra 154:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(1 + \sin x)} = \frac{1}{1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 155:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos 2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{(\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x + \sin x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 156:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3 \sin x \cos x}{\pi - 2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3 \sin x \cos x}{\pi - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{3}{2}(\sin 2x)}{\pi - 2x} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\pi - 2x} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

**Detyra 157:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 - 1)}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 - 1)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x^2 - 1 = t \\ x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan t}{t} = 1$

**Detyra 158:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin 3x}{x + \sin 2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin 3x}{x + \sin 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \left(1 - \frac{\sin 3x}{x}\right)}{x \left(1 + \frac{\sin 2x}{x}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\sin 3x}{x}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{\sin 2x}{x}\right)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 3x}{x}\right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin 2x}{x}\right)} = \\ &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{3 \sin 3x}{3x}\right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{2 \sin 2x}{2x}\right)} = \frac{1 - 3}{1 + 3} = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 159:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan \pi x}{1 - x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{\sin \pi x}{\cos \pi x}}{1 - x} = -1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{1 - x} = -1 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(\pi - \pi x)}{1 - x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{\sin(1 - x)}{\pi}}{\frac{1 - x}{\pi}} = \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi(1 - x)\pi}{\pi(1 - x)} = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 160:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\cos 7x - \cos 3x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\cos 7x - \cos 3x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{-2 \sin \frac{7x + 3x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{7x - 3x}{2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin 5x \cdot \sin 2x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin 5x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin 2x} = \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}}{5 \frac{\sin 5x}{x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}}{2 \frac{\sin 2x}{x}} = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 161:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^4} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos(1 - \cos x)}{1 + \cos(1 - \cos x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \cos(1 - \cos x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2(1 - \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)^2} \cdot \frac{(1 - \cos x)^2}{x^4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(1 - \cos x)^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 162:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \tan^2 x \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \tan^2 x \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin x(1 - \sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin x(1 - \sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\sin x(1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 163:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan(4x - \pi)}{2x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan(4x - \pi)}{2x - \frac{\pi}{2}} &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 2x - \frac{\pi}{2} = t \\ x = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}, t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \left[ 4 \left( \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \pi \right]}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2t}{t} = \\ &= 2 \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2t}{t} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 164:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x-a}{2} \cos \frac{x+a}{2}}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{x+a}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\frac{x-a}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \cos \frac{x+a}{2} = \cos a$$

**Detyra 165:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})}{x - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})}{x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2})} = \\ &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 166:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x + 1 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+1} + 1) = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{4x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{x+1} + 1) = 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (\sqrt{0+1} + 1) = 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 8 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 167:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3 \cdot \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x(1 - \cos x)}{x^3 \cdot \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 168:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{6x - \pi}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin x - 1}{6x - \pi} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \left( \sin x - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)}{6 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{3} \frac{2 \sin \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x + \frac{\pi}{6}}{2}}{x - \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 169:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{1 - 2 \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{1 - 2 \cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \cos x\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{-2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{x}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 170:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x + 1)}{(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(\sin x + 1)}{(\sin x + 1)} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + 1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} = -3$$

**Detyra 171:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{\tan 2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{\tan 2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos 2x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{\sin 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{\frac{\sin 2x}{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 5x}{x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \arcsin x = t \\ 5x = \sin t \\ x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\sin t}{5}} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin t} = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 172:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \arctan = u \\ x = \tan u \\ x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\tan u} = 1$

**Detyra 173:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sin \frac{x-3}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi x}{6}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sin \frac{x-3}{2} = 0$  dhe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \tan \frac{\pi x}{6} = \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sin \frac{x-3}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi x}{6} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sin \frac{x-3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi x}{6}}{\cos \frac{\pi x}{6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \sin \frac{\pi x}{6} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sin \frac{x-3}{2}}{\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi x}{6} \right)} = \\ &= 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sin \frac{x-3}{2}}{\sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi x}{6} \right)} \cdot \frac{\frac{x-3}{2}}{\frac{x-3}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi(3-x)}{6}}{\frac{\pi(3-x)}{6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sin \frac{x-3}{2}}{\frac{x-3}{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{6}{\pi(3-x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2}{\pi(3-x)} = \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \left( -\frac{2}{\pi} \right) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \left( -\frac{6}{2\pi} \right) = -\frac{3}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 174:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \frac{1}{x} = t \\ x \rightarrow \infty, \quad t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \cdot \sin t = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

**Detyra 175:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi x}{2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1-x = t \\ x = 1-t \\ x \rightarrow 1, \quad t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \tan \frac{\pi(1-t)}{2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi t}{2} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \cot \frac{\pi t}{2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\pi t}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi t}{2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\sin \frac{\pi t}{2}} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \cos \frac{\pi t}{2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} t}{\frac{2}{t}}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} t}{t} \right)} = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 176:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x + 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x + 2} &= |\sin x = t| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2t^2 + t - 1}{2t^2 - 5t + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2\left(t^2 - \frac{5}{2}t + 1\right)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(t+1)\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)}{(t-2)\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{t+1}{t-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + 1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{-\frac{3}{2}} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 177:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\arctan(x+2)}{4-x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\arctan(x+2)}{4-x^2} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë} \\ x+2 = t \Rightarrow x = t-2 \\ x \rightarrow -2, \quad t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan t}{t(4-t)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan t}{t} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4-t} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan t}{t} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë} \\ t = \tan u \Rightarrow x = t-2 \\ t \rightarrow 0, \quad u \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\tan u} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\sin u} \cos u = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 178:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{\sin(x+1)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{\sin(x+1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)}{\sin(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sin(x+1)} \cdot (x^2 - x + 1) = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+1}{\sin(x+1)} = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë} \\ \sin(x+1) = t \\ x+1 = \arcsin t \\ \text{ku } x \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = 3 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin t}{t} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \arcsin t = u \\ t = \sin u \\ t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = 3 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\sin u} = 3 \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u}{\sin u}}{\frac{u}{u}} = 3 \cdot 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 179:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë} \\ \frac{x}{2} = a \\ x \rightarrow 0, a \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin a}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 180:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\tan x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\tan x} &\cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - 1 - \sin x}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sin 0} + \sqrt{1 - \sin 0}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 0} + \sqrt{1 + 0}} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 181:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sin^2 x} &\cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - (1 + \cos x)}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 182:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 - \tan x}}{\sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 - \tan x}}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \tan x}}{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \tan x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan x - 1 + \tan x}{\sin x (\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \tan x})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x}{\sin x (\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \tan x})} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 - \tan x}} = \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x \cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 183:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\tan^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\tan^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\underbrace{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x}}_A} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1 + x \sin x})^2 - (\sqrt{\cos 2x})^2}{\tan^2 x (A)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin x - \cos 2x}{\tan^2 x (A)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 \sin^2 x + x \sin x) \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x (A)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{x \sin x}{\sin^2 x} \right) \cdot \frac{\cos^2 x}{(A)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 2 + \frac{x}{\sin x} \right) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos 2x}} = (2 + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1}} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 184:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos x} &= \left| \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 185:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos(\sqrt{x})}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos(\sqrt{x})} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 + \sqrt{\cos x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \sqrt{\cos x}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x})}{(1 - \cos \sqrt{x}) \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x})} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{4}}{\frac{\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) \cdot \frac{x}{4}} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot x}{\frac{\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) \cdot \frac{x}{4}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 186:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{1 + \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x \cos 2x}{x^2 (1 + \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x})} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4 x + \cos^2 x \sin^2 x}{x^2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^4 x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}{x^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x}{x^2} \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin^2 x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos^2 x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} [1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1] = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 187:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\tan x} - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\tan x} - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 1 \left( \sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1 \right)} = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 1 \left( \sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1 \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x}}{2 \sin^2 x - 1 \left( \sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1 \right)} = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x (\sin x - \cos x) (\sin x + \cos x) \left( \sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1 \right)} = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x (\sin x + \cos x) \left( \sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1 \right)} = \\
 & = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x (\sin x + \cos x) \left( \sqrt[3]{\tan^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x} + 1 \right)} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \left( \sqrt[3]{\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} + \sqrt[3]{\tan \frac{\pi}{4}} + 1 \right)} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \left( \sqrt[3]{1} + \sqrt[3]{1} + 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 188:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{\sin^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - 1}{\sin^2 x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{\sin^2 x} = \\
 & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos x} + 1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x}} = \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 189:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - \cos 3x}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - \cos 3x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - 1 + 1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - 1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 5x - 1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\cos 5x + 1}{\cos 5x + 1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 3x}{1 + \cos 3x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 5x - 1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 3x}{x^2} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 5x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 3x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 5x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 3x}{x^2} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 5 \frac{\sin 5x}{5x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 3 \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} 5^2 + \frac{1}{2} 3^2 = -\frac{25}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{16}{2} = -8 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 190:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin px - \cos px}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin px - \cos px} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin px + 2 \sin^2 \frac{px}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{x}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2}{p \frac{\sin px}{px} + \frac{p^2 x}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{px}{2}}{\frac{px}{2}} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{p}$$

**Detyra 191:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 (\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x})}{1 + x \sin x - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

**Detyra 192:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos^2 x - 3 \cos x - 4}{\cos^2 x - 4 \cos x - 5}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos^2 x - 3 \cos x - 4}{\cos^2 x - 4 \cos x - 5} &= \left| \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{t^2 - 3t - 4}{t^2 - 4t - 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{(t-4)(t+1)}{(t-5)(t+1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{(t-4)}{(t-5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos x - 4}{\cos x - 5} = \frac{-1 - 4}{-1 - 5} = \frac{-5}{-6} = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 193:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi^x - x^\pi}{x - \pi}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi^x - x^\pi}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \underbrace{\frac{\pi^x - \pi^\pi}{x - \pi}}_{L_1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \underbrace{\frac{\pi^x - x^\pi}{x - \pi}}_{L_2}$$

$$L_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi^x - \pi^\pi}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi^x [\pi^{x-\pi} - 1]}{x - \pi} = \pi^\pi \cdot \ln \pi$$

$$L_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi^x - x^\pi}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-\pi^\pi \left[ \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right)^\pi - 1 \right]}{x - \pi} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{-\pi^\pi \left[ e^{\ln \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right)^\pi} - 1 \right]}{\ln \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right)^\pi} \cdot \frac{\ln \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right)^\pi}{x - \pi} =$$

$$= -\pi^\pi \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{e^{\ln \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right)^\pi} - 1}{\ln \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right)^\pi} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{x}{\pi} - 1 \right]^{\frac{\pi}{x-\pi}} = -\pi^\pi \left| \begin{array}{l} e^{\ln \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right)^\pi} - 1 = t \\ \pi \ln \left( \frac{x}{\pi} \right) = \ln(1+t) \\ x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x - \pi}{\pi} = t \\ \frac{\pi}{x - \pi} = \frac{1}{t} \\ x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -\pi^\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\ln(1+t)} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = -\pi^\pi \cdot \frac{1}{\ln e} \cdot \ln e = -\pi^\pi \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1 = -\pi^\pi$$

$$L = L_1 + L_2 = \pi^\pi \ln \pi - \pi^\pi$$

**Detyra 194:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 5 \tan^2 x)^{3 \cot x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 5 \tan^2 x)^{3 \cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 5 \tan^2 x)^{3 \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \tan x = t \\ x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + 5t^2)^{\frac{3}{t}} = (e^5)^3 = e^{15}$$

**Detyra 195:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{3}{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{3}{x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ (1 + \tan x)^{\frac{3}{x}} = t \\ \ln t = \frac{3}{x} \ln(1 + \tan x) \end{array} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} t = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x} \ln(1 + \tan x) = 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \tan x)}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x} = e$$

**Detyra 196:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 - \sin^2 x \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + (-\sin^2 x) \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 197:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{\sin x}{\sin a} \right)^{\frac{1}{x-a}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\sin x}{\sin a} - 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{x-a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left[ 1 + \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin a} \right]^{\frac{\frac{\sin a}{2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}}{\sin a} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \cos \frac{x+a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-a}{2}}{\sin a} \cdot \frac{1}{x-a}} = e^{\operatorname{ctgx}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 198:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{2x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{2x}} &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ \tan \sqrt{x} = t \\ x \rightarrow 0, \tan \sqrt{0} = 0 \\ x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 0 \\ \sqrt{x} = \arctan t \text{ ose } x = (\arctan)^2 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + t^2)^{\frac{1}{2(\arctan)^2}} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1 + t^2)^{\frac{t^2}{t^2 \cdot 2(\arctan)^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ (1 + t^2)^{\frac{1}{t^2}} \right]^{\frac{t^2}{2(\arctan)^2}} = e^{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{2(\arctan)^2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x^2}}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\cos \sqrt{x}} \right)^2}{\sqrt{x^2}}} = \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \sqrt{x}}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e} \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 199:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3x - \pi}{\cos \frac{9x}{2}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3x - \pi}{\cos \frac{9x}{2}} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} x - \frac{\pi}{3} = t \\ x = t + \frac{\pi}{3} \\ x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\left(t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \pi}{\cos \left[ \frac{9}{2} \left( t + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3t + \pi - \pi}{\cos \left( \frac{9t}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3t}{\cos \frac{9\pi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{9t}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3t}{0 - \sin \frac{9t}{2} \cdot (-1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3t}{\sin \frac{9t}{2}} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\frac{\sin \frac{9t}{2}}{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\frac{\sin \frac{9t}{2}}{\frac{9t}{2}} \cdot \frac{9}{2}} = \frac{3}{1 \cdot \frac{9}{2}} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 200:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\alpha x} - e^{\beta x}}{\sin \alpha x - \sin \beta x}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\alpha x} - e^{\beta x}}{\sin \alpha x - \sin \beta x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{\alpha x} - e^{\beta x}}{x}}{\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} - \frac{\sin \beta x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{\alpha x} - 1}{x} - \frac{e^{\beta x} - 1}{x}}{\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} - \frac{\sin \beta x}{x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{\alpha x} - 1}{x} - \frac{e^{\beta x} - 1}{x}}{\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} - \frac{\sin \beta x}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^{\alpha x} - 1}{x} - \frac{e^{\beta x} - 1}{x}}{\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} - \frac{\sin \beta x}{x}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\alpha x} - 1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\beta x} - 1}{x} \right] = \left| \begin{array}{l} e^{\alpha x} - 1 = t \\ e^{\alpha x} = 1 + t / \ln \\ \alpha x = \ln(1+t) \\ x = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{\alpha} \\ x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{\alpha}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{\frac{\ln(1+t)}{\beta}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \left[ \alpha \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}} - \beta \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+k)^{\frac{1}{k}}} \right] = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} [\alpha \cdot 1 - \beta \cdot 1] = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \cdot (\alpha - \beta) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. DERIVATE

### 2.1. Derivati i rendit të parë

Le të jetë  $f$  funksion i përkufizuar në intervalin  $(a, b)$  dhe  $x_0 \in (a, b)$ . Shënojmë me  $\Delta x$  një shtesë të çfarëdoshme të  $x_0$  të tillë që  $x_0 + \Delta x \in (a, b)$ . Shtesa përkatëse e funksionit  $f$  që i përgjigjet shtesës  $\Delta x$  është  $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ . Formojmë raportin

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

Vlera kufitare

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x},$$

nëse ekziston dhe është e fundme quhet **derivat i parë** ose shkurt **derivat** i funksionit  $f$  në pikën  $x_0$  dhe e shënojmë me  $f'(x_0)$ . Pra:

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

**Derivati i majtë**  $f'_-(x_0)$  dhe **i djathtë**  $f'_+(x_0)$  i funksionit  $f$  në pikën  $x_0$

përkufizohen me barazimet :

$$f'_-(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

Funksioni i cili ka derivat në secilën pikë të intervalit  $(a, b)$  quhet funksion i derivueshëm në intervalin  $(a, b)$ . Nëse nuk veçohet pika e intervalit në të cilën gjendet derivati, shkruajmë

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \quad \text{ose} \quad y' = f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

## 2.2. Rregullat themelore të derivatit:

Le të jenë  $f, g$  funksione të derivushme dhe  $c$  konstante. Atëherë:

$$1) c' = 0$$

$$2) (f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$$

$$3) (cf)' = cf'$$

$$4) (f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g' \quad (\text{rregulla e prodhimit})$$

$$5) \left( \frac{f}{g} \right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2} \quad (\text{rregulla e herësit})$$

## 2.3. Tabela e derivateve

$$1^0 (c)' = 0, \quad c = \text{const}$$

$$2^0 (x_n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$3^0 (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$4^0 (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$5^0 (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$6^0 (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$7^0 (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$8^0 (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$9^0 (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}.$$

$$10^0 (\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}.$$

$$11^0 (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$12^0 (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$13^0 (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

$$14^0 (\text{arc cot } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

$$15^0 (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$16^0 \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

## 2.4. Tabela e derivateve të funksioneve të përbëra

$$1^0 \left( f^\alpha(x) \right)' = \alpha f^{\alpha-1}(x) f'(x)$$

$$2^0 \left( a^{f(x)} \right)' = a^{f(x)} \ln a f'(x) (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$3^0 \left( e^{f(x)} \right)' = e^{f(x)} f'(x)$$

$$4^0 \left( \log_a f(x) \right)' = \frac{1}{f(x) \ln a} f'(x) (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$5^0 \left( \ln f(x) \right)' = \frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x)$$

$$6^0 \left( \sin f(x) \right)' = \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$7^0 \left( \cos f(x) \right)' = -\sin f(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$8^0 \left( \tan f(x) \right)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 f(x)} f'(x)$$

$$9^0 \left( \cot f(x) \right)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 f(x)} f'(x)$$

$$10^0 \left( \arcsin f(x) \right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-f^2(x)}} f'(x)$$

$$11^0 \left( \arccos f(x) \right)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-f^2(x)}} f'(x)$$

$$12^0 \left( \arctan f(x) \right)' = \frac{1}{1+f^2(x)} f'(x)$$

$$13^0 \left( \operatorname{arccot} f(x) \right)' = -\frac{1}{1+f^2(x)} f'(x)$$

**Derivatet e rendeve të larta:**

$$f''(x) = [f'(x)]'$$

$$f'''(x) = [f''(x)]' = \left[ [f'(x)]' \right]'$$

**Detyra të zgjidhura:**

**Detyra 1:**  $f(x) = ax + b \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = a(x + \Delta x) - ax = a\Delta x$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a\Delta x}{\Delta x} = a$$

**Detyra 2:**  $f(x) = x^2$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = (x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2 = 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2x + \Delta x) = 2x$$

**Detyra 3:**  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} - \sqrt{x}}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + \Delta x - x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{x + \Delta x} + \sqrt{x})} = \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{x + \Delta x} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \Delta x} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 4:**  $f(x) = \frac{k}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = \frac{k}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{k}{x} = -\frac{k\Delta x}{(x + \Delta x)x}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{k\Delta x}{(x + \Delta x)x}}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k}{(x + \Delta x)x} = -\frac{k}{x^2}$$

**Detyra 5:**  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (a, b, c \in \mathbb{R})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = a(x + \Delta x)^2 + b(x + \Delta x) + c - ax^2 - bx - c = 2ax\Delta x + b\Delta x + a(\Delta x)^2$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ax\Delta x + b\Delta x + a(\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2ax + b + a\Delta x) = 2ax + b$$

**Detyra 6:**  $f(x) = \sqrt{3x+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3(x + \Delta x) + 1} - \sqrt{3x + 1}}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3(x + \Delta x) + 1} + \sqrt{3x + 1}}{\sqrt{3(x + \Delta x) + 1} + \sqrt{3x + 1}} = \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(x + \Delta x) + 1 - (3x + 1)}{\Delta x (\sqrt{3(x + \Delta x) + 1} + \sqrt{3x + 1})} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + 3\Delta x + 1 - 3x - 1}{\Delta x (\sqrt{3(x + \Delta x) + 1} + \sqrt{3x + 1})} = \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\Delta x}{\Delta x (\sqrt{3(x + \Delta x) + 1} + \sqrt{3x + 1})} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3(x + \Delta x) + 1} + \sqrt{3x + 1}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 7:**  $y = 3x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (3x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)' = (3x^4)' - (2x^3)' + (x^2)' - x' + 1' = 3(x^4)' - 2(x^3)' + 2x - 1 = \\ &= 3 \cdot 4x^3 - 2 \cdot 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 12x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 8:**  $y = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 5$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 5)' = (2x^3)' - (4x^2)' + (3x)' - (5)' = 2(x^3)' - 4(x^2)' + 3(x)' - 0 = \\ &= 6x^2 - 8x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 9:**  $y = 5x^3 - 12x^2 + 3x - 14$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (5x^3 - 12x^2 + 3x - 14)' = (5x^3)' - (12x^2)' + (3x)' - (14)' = 5(x^3)' - 12(x^2)' + 3(x)' - 0 = \\ &= 15x^2 - 24x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 10:**  $y = x^5 - 3x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x + 3$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^5 - 3x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 5x + 3)' = (x^5)' - (3x^4)' + (2x^3)' - (4x^2)' - (5x)' + (3)' = \\ &= (x^5)' - 3(x^4)' + 2(x^3)' - 4(x^2)' - 5(x)' + 0 = 5x^4 - 12x^3 + 6x^2 - 8x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 11:**  $y = x^8 + 12x^5 - 4x^4 + 10x^3 - 5x + 5$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^8 + 12x^5 - 4x^4 + 10x^3 - 5x + 5)' = (x^8)' + (12x^5)' - (4x^4)' + (10x^3)' - (5x)' + (5)' = \\ &= (x^8)' + 12(x^5)' - 4(x^4)' + 10(x^3)' - 5(x)' + 0 = 8x^7 + 60x^4 - 16x^3 + 30x^2 - 5 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 12:**  $y = x^{\frac{4}{7}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( x^{\frac{4}{7}} \right)' = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{4}{7}-1} = \frac{4}{7} x^{-\frac{3}{7}} = \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{7}}} = \frac{4}{7\sqrt[7]{x^3}}$$

**Detyra 13:**  $y = (2x+1)(3x-2)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [(2x+1)(3x-2)]' = (2x+1)'(3x-2) + (2x+1)(3x-2)' = \\ &= (2 \cdot 1 + 0)(3x-2) + (2x+1)(3 \cdot 1 - 0) = 2(3x-2) + (2x+1)3 = 6x - 4 + 6x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 14:**  $y = (x+2)(x+5)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [(x+2)(x+5)]' = (x+2)'(x+5) + (x+2)(x+5)' = \\ &= (1+0)(x+5) + (x+2)(1+0) = 1 \cdot (x+5) + (x+2) \cdot 1 = x+5+x+2 = 2x+7 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 15:**  $y = (2x-3)(x^2+5x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [(2x-3)(x^2+5x)]' = (2x-3)'(x^2+5x) + (2x-3)(x^2+5x)' = \\ &= (2-0)(x^2+5x) + (2x-3)(2x+5) = 2x^2 + 10x + 4x^2 - 6x + 10x - 15 = 6x^2 + 14x - 15 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 16:**  $y = 10(3x+1)(1-5x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [10(3x+1)(1-5x)]' = 10[(3x+1)(1-5x)]' = 10[(3x+1)'(1-5x) + (3x+1)(1-5x)'] = \\ &= 10[3(1-5x) + (3x+1)(-5)] = 10[3-15x-15x-5] = 10[-30x-2] = -300x-20 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 17:**  $f(x) = (x^3-1)(x^2+x+1)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= [(x^3-1)(x^2+x+1)]' = (x^3-1)'(x^2+x+1) + (x^3-1)(x^2+x+1)' = \\ &= 3x^2(x^2+x+1) + (2x+1)(x^3-1) = (x^2+x+1)(5x^2-x-1) \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 18:**  $f(x) = (x^2-3x+3)(x^2+2x-1)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^2-3x+3)'(x^2+2x-1) + (x^2-3x+3)(x^2+2x-1)' = \\ &= (2x-3)(x^2+2x-1) + (x^2-3x+3)(2x+2) = \\ &= 2x^3+4x^2-2x-3x^2-6x+3+2x^3-6x^2+6x+2x^2-6x+6 = 4x^3-3x^2-8x+9 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 19:**  $y = (x^3-3x+2)(x^4+x^2-1)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^3-3x+2)'(x^4+x^2-1) + (x^3-3x+2)(x^4+x^2-1)' = \\ &= (3x^2-3)(x^4+x^2-1) + (x^3-3x+2)(4x^3+2x) = \\ &= 3x^6+x^4-5x^2+2+4x^6-10x^4-6x^2+8x^3+4x = 7x^6-10x^4+8x^3-12x^2+4x+3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 20:**  $y = (x^2-4)(x^2-9)(x^2-16)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (x^2-4)'(x^2-9)(x^2-16) + (x^2-4)(x^2-9)'(x^2-16) + (x^2-4)(x^2-9)(x^2-16)' = \\ &= 2x(x^2-9)(x^2-16) + 2x(x^2-4)(x^2-16) + 2x(x^2-4)(x^2-9) = \\ &= 2x(x^4-25x^2+144) + 2x(x^4-20x^2+64) + 2x(x^4-13x^2+36) = \\ &= 2x^5-50x^3+288x+2x^5-40x^3+128x+2x^5-26x^3+72x = \\ &= 6x^5-116x^3+488x \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 21:**  $f(x) = 2x\sqrt{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f(x) = 2x\sqrt{x} = f(x) = 2x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(2x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)' = 2\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)' = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3\sqrt{x}$$

**Detyra 22:**  $y = (\sqrt{x} + 1)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1\right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1\right)'(\sqrt{x} + 1) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1\right)(\sqrt{x} + 1)' = \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1}\right)(\sqrt{x} + 1) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}\right) = \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{x + 1}{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 23:**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = f(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^3}} = -\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$$

**Detyra 24:**  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{5x^3} + 4$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{5x^3} + 4\right)' = \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{-2} - \frac{1}{5}x^{-3} + 4\right)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} - 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} + 3(-2)x^{-2-1} - \frac{1}{5}(-3)x^{-3-1} = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 6x^{-3} + \frac{3}{5}x^{-4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} - \frac{6}{x^3} + \frac{3}{5x^4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 25:**  $y = (1 + 5x^3)(1 - 2x^2)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (1 + 5x^3)'(1 - 2x^2) + (1 + 5x^3)(1 - 2x^2)' = 15x^2(1 - 2x^2) + (1 + 5x^3)(-4x) = \\ &= 15x^2 - 30x^4 - 4x - 20x^4 = -50x^4 + 15x^2 - 4x \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 26:**  $f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot \sin x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot \sin x)' = (x^2)' \cdot e^x \cdot \sin x + (e^x)' \cdot x^2 \cdot \sin x + x^2 \cdot e^x (\sin x)' = \\ &= 2x \cdot e^x \cdot \sin x + x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot \sin x + x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot \cos x = xe^x (2 \sin x + x \sin x + x \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 27:**  $f(x) = 5 \sin x + 3x^2 - e^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (5 \sin x + 3x^2 - e^x)' = (5 \sin x)' + (3x^2)' - (e^x)' = 5(\sin x)' + 3(x^2)' - e^x = \\ &= 5 \cos x + 6x - e^x \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 28:**  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^3} - 8 \frac{1}{x^4} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^3}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)' - 8\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right)' - 2\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2}\right)' - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^3}}\right)' = 3(x^{-3})' - 8(x^{-4})' - 2\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)' - \left(x^{-\frac{3}{5}}\right)' = \\ &= 3 \cdot (-3)x^{-3-1} - 8(-4)x^{-4-1} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}-1} - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)x^{-\frac{3}{5}-1} = -9x^{-4} + 32x^{-5} - \frac{4}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{3}{5}x^{-\frac{8}{5}} = \\ &= \frac{9}{x^4} + \frac{32}{x^5} - \frac{4}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{3}{5\sqrt[5]{x^8}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 29:**  $f(x) = 3x + \sin x - 4 \cos x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (3x + \sin x - 4 \cos x)' = (3x)' + (\sin x)' - (4 \cos x)' = 3(x)' + \cos x - 4(\cos x)' = \\ &= 3 + \cos x - 4(-\sin x) = 3 + \cos x + 4 \sin x \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 30:**  $f(x) = x^2 - 3\sin x - 2\cos x + 4$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^2 - 3\sin x - 2\cos x + 4)' = (x^2)' - (3\sin x)' - (2\cos x)' + (4)' = \\ &= 2x - 3\cos x - 2(-\sin x) = 2x - 3\cos x + 2\sin x \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 31:**  $y = \frac{1}{6}x^6 - 2x^5 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 7x + 8$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{1}{6}x^6 - 2x^5 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 7x + 8 \right)' = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6}x^5 - 5 \cdot 2x^4 + 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x - 7 = \\ &= x^5 - 10x^4 + 2x^2 - 3x - 7 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 32:**  $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} = \left( \sqrt{u} \right)' = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}} \\ y' &= \left( \sqrt{x^2 - 2x} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 - 2x)'}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} = \frac{2x - 2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} = \frac{2(x - 1)}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} = \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 33:**  $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4} = (x^2 - 2x + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ y' &= \left( (x^2 - 2x + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 4)^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \cdot (x^2 - 2x)' = (2x - 2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{2(x - 1)}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4}} = \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 4}} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 34:**  $y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 3} = (x^3 - 3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$y' = \left( (x^3 - 3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)' = \frac{1}{3} (x^3 - 3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3x^2 = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^3 - 3)^2}}$$

**Detyra 35:**  $y = \frac{x^2}{2+x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( \frac{x^2}{2+x} \right)' = \frac{(x^2)'(2+x) - (x^2)(2+x)'}{(2+x)^2} = \frac{2x(2+x) - x^2(0+1)}{(2+x)^2} = \frac{4x + 2x^2 - x^2}{(2+x)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 4x}{(2+x)^2}$$

**Detyra 36:**  $y = \frac{mx+n}{px+q}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{mx+n}{px+q} \right)' = \frac{(mx+n)'(px+q) - (mx+n)(px+q)'}{(px+q)^2} = \frac{m(px+q) - (mx+n)p}{(px+q)^2} = \\ &= \frac{mpx + mq - mpx - np}{(px+q)^2} = \frac{mq - np}{(px+q)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 37:**  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} \right)' = \frac{(x^2+1)'(x^2-1) - (x^2+1)(x^2-1)'}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{2x(x^2-1) - 2x(x^2+1)}{(x^2-1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^3 - 2x - 2x^3 - 2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = -\frac{4x}{(x^2-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 38:**  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{x+1}{x-3} \right)' = \frac{(x+1)'(x-3) - (x+1)(x-3)'}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{(1+0)(x-3) - (x+1)(1-0)}{(x-3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1(x-3) - (x+1)1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x-3-x-1}{(x-3)^2} = -\frac{4}{(x-3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 39:**  $y = \frac{2x-1}{2x+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{2x-1}{2x+1} \right)' = \frac{(2x-1)'(2x+1) - (2x-1)(2x+1)'}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{2(2x+1) - 2(2x-1)}{(2x+1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{4x+2-4x+2}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{4}{(2x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 40:**  $y = \frac{3x-2}{x^2+3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{3x-2}{x^2+3} \right)' = \frac{(3x-2)'(x^2+3) - (3x-2)(x^2+3)'}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{3(x^2+3) - 2x(3x-2)}{(x^2+3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{3x^2+9-6x^2+4x}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{-3x^2+4x+9}{(x^2+3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 41:**  $y = \frac{x-1}{x^2-2x+3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x-1}{x^2-2x+3} \right)' = \frac{(x-1)'(x^2-2x+3) - (x-1)(x^2-2x+3)'}{(x^2-2x+3)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x-3-(2x-2)(x-1)}{(x^2-2x+3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{x^2-2x-3-2x^2+2x+2x-2}{(x^2-2x+3)^2} = \frac{-x^2+2x+1}{(x^2-2x+3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 42:**  $y = \frac{3x^2-1}{2x+4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{3x^2-1}{2x+4} \right)' = \frac{(3x^2-1)'(2x+4) - (3x^2-1)(2x+4)'}{(2x+4)^2} = \frac{6x(2x+4) - (3x^2-1)3}{(2x+4)^2} = \\ &= \frac{12x^2+24x-6x^2-2}{(2x+4)^2} = \frac{6x^2+24x-2}{(2x+4)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 43:**  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{x - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{x^2 - 5}{x - 2} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 - 5)'(x - 2) - (x^2 - 5)(x - 2)'}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{2x(x - 2) - (x^2 - 5)}{(x - 2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - 4x - x^2 + 5}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 5}{(x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 44:**  $y = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^3 + 6}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^3 + 6} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 + x - 2)'(x^3 + 6) - (x^2 + x - 2)(x^3 + 6)'}{(x^3 + 6)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(2x^4 + x^3 + 12x + 6) - (3x^4 + 3x^3 - 6x^2)}{(x^3 + 6)^2} = \frac{2x^4 + x^3 + 12x + 6 - 3x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2}{(x^3 + 6)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-x^4 - 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 6}{(x^3 + 6)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 45:**  $f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)' = \frac{(x + 1)'(x^2 + 1) - (x + 1)(x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{(x^2 + 1) - 2x(x + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2x^2 - 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 46:**  $y = \frac{x}{x - 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( \frac{x}{x - 3} \right)' = \frac{(x)'(x - 3) - (x)(x - 3)'}{(x - 3)^2} = \frac{1 \cdot (x - 3) - (x) \cdot 1}{(x - 3)^2} = \frac{x - 3 - x}{(x - 3)^2} = -\frac{3}{(x - 3)^2}$$

**Detyra 47:**  $f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{4x^2+3x-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{2x+1}{4x^2+3x-1} \right)' = \frac{(2x+1)'(4x^2+3x-1) - (2x+1)(4x^2+3x-1)'}{(4x^2+3x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2(4x^2+3x-1) - (2x+1)(8x+3)}{(4x^2+3x-1)^2} = \frac{8x^2+6x-2-16x^2-6x-8x-3}{(4x^2+3x-1)^2} = -\frac{8x^2-8x-5}{(4x^2+3x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 48:**  $y = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \right)' = \frac{(2x)'(x^2+1) - (2x)(x^2+1)'}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2(x^2+1) - 2x(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^2+2-4x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2(x+1)(x-1)}{x^4+2x^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 49:**  $y = \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1-x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{1-x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)' = \frac{\left(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' \left(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \left(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)'}{\left(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \left(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^2} = \frac{-2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 50:**  $y = \frac{1}{x-1}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $y' = \left( \frac{1}{x-1} \right)' = \frac{(1)'(x-1) - (1)(x-1)'}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{0 \cdot (x-1) - 1 \cdot (-1)}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1+0}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$

**Detyra 51:**  $y = \frac{4x+3}{x+4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{4x+3}{x+4} \right)' = \frac{(4x+3)'(x+4) - (4x+3)(x+4)'}{(x+4)^2} = \frac{4 \cdot (x+4) - (4x+3) \cdot 1}{(x+4)^2} = \\ &= \frac{4x+16-4x-3}{(x+4)^2} = \frac{13}{(x+4)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 52:**  $y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \right)' = \frac{(ax+b)'(cx+d) - (ax+b)(cx+d)'}{(cx+d)^2} = \frac{a \cdot (cx+d) - (ax+b) \cdot c}{(cx+d)^2} = \\ &= \frac{acx+ad-acx-bc}{(cx+d)^2} = \frac{ad-bc}{(cx+d)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 53:**  $y = \frac{1+x}{1+x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} \right)' = \frac{(1+x)'(1+x^2) - (1+x)(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1 \cdot (1+x^2) - (1+x) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1+x^2-2x-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{x^2+2x-1}{(1+x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 54:**  $y = \frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2+x+1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{(x^2-x+1)'(x^2+x+1) - (x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)'}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{(2x-1)(x^2+x+1) - (x^2-x+1)(2x+1)}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^3+2x^2+2x-x^2-x-1-2x^3-x^2+2x^2+x-2x-1}{(x^2+x+1)^2} = \frac{2x^2-2}{(x^2+x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 55:**  $y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)' = \frac{(1)'(1+x^2) - (1)(1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{0 \cdot (1+x^2) - (1) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

**Detyra 56:**  $y = \frac{(2x-3)(x+1)}{(x-1)(3x+1)} = \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{3x^2 - 2x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} \right)' = \frac{\left[ (2x^2 - x - 3)'(3x^2 - 2x - 1) \right] - \left[ (2x^2 - x - 3)(3x^2 - 2x - 1)' \right]}{\left[ (x-1)(3x+1) \right]^2} \\ &= \frac{\left[ (4x-1)(3x^2 - 2x - 1) \right] - \left[ (2x^2 - x - 3)(6x-2) \right]}{\left[ (x-1)(3x+1) \right]^2} = \\ &= \frac{\left[ 12x^3 - 8x^2 - 4x - 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \right] - \left[ 12x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x - 4x^2 + 2x + 6 \right]}{\left[ (x-1)(3x+1) \right]^2} = \\ &= \frac{\left[ 12x^3 - 11x^2 - 2x + 1 \right] - \left[ 12x^3 - 10x^2 - 16x + 6 \right]}{\left[ (x-1)(3x+1) \right]^2} = \\ &= \frac{12x^3 - 11x^2 - 2x + 1 - 12x^3 + 10x^2 + 16x + 6}{\left[ (x-1)(3x+1) \right]^2} = \\ &= \frac{(-x^2 + 14x - 5)}{(x-1)^2(3x+1)^2} = \frac{-(x^2 - 14x + 5)}{(x-1)^2(3x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 57:**  $y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - x^2} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 - 4)'(1 - x^2) - (x^2 - 4)(1 - x^2)'}{(1 - x^2)^2} = \frac{2x \cdot (1 - x^2) - (x^2 - 4) \cdot (-2x)}{(1 - x^2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x - 2x^3 - (-2x^3 + 8x)}{(1 - x^2)^2} = \frac{2x - 2x^3 + 2x^3 - 8x}{(1 - x^2)^2} = -\frac{6x}{(1 - x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 58:**  $y = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 - 3x)'(x^2 - 3x + 2) - (x^2 - 3x)(x^2 - 3x + 2)'}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(2x - 3) \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 2) - (x^2 - 3x) \cdot (2x - 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 13x - 6 - (2x^3 - 9x^2 + 9x)}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 13x - 6 - 2x^3 + 9x^2 - 9x}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2} = \frac{4x - 6}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2} = \frac{2(2x - 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 59:**  $y = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 - 4} \right)' = \frac{(2x^2 - 3x + 1)'(x^2 - 4) - (2x^2 - 3x + 1)(x^2 - 4)'}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(4x - 3) \cdot (x^2 - 4) - (2x^2 - 3x + 1) \cdot (2x)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{4x^3 - 16x - 3x^2 + 12 - (4x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \\ &= \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2 - 16x + 12 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{3x^2 - 18x + 12}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{3(x^2 - 6x + 4)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 60:**  $y = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 3x - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 3x - 2} \right)' = \frac{(x^3 + 1)'(x^2 + 3x - 2) - (x^3 + 1)(x^2 + 3x - 2)'}{(x^2 + 3x - 2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{3x^2 \cdot (x^2 + 3x - 2) - (x^3 + 1) \cdot (2x + 3)}{(x^2 + 3x - 2)^2} = \frac{3x^4 + 9x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x^4 - 3x^3 - 2x - 3}{(x^2 + 3x - 2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{x^4 + 6x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x^2 + 3x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 61:**  $y = \frac{(x+4)^2}{x+3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left[ \frac{(x+4)^2}{x+3} \right]' = \frac{[(x+4)^2]'(x+3) - (x+4)^2(x+3)'}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{2(x+4)(x+4)' \cdot (x+3) - (x+4)^2 \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot (x+3)(x+4) - (x+4)^2}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{2 \cdot (x^2 + 4x + 3x + 12) - (x+4)^2}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 14x + 24 - (x^2 + 8x + 16)}{(x+3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^2 + 14x + 24 - x^2 - 8x - 16}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 8}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{(x+2)(x+4)}{(x+3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 62:**  $y = \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left[ \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^2} \right]' = \frac{(x^3)'(1-x)^2 - x^3[(1-x)^2]'}{[(1-x)^2]^2} = \frac{3x^2(1-x^2) - 2 \cdot (1-x)(1-x)' \cdot x^3}{[(1-x)^2]^2} = \\ &= \frac{3(1-x)^2 \cdot x^2 - 2(1-x) \cdot x^3}{[(1-x)^2]^2} = \frac{3 \cdot (x^2 - 2x^3 + x^4) - 2(x^3 - x^4)}{[(1-x)^2]^2} = \frac{3x^2 - 6x^3 + 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^4}{[(1-x)^2]^2} = \\ &= \frac{6x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2}{[(1-x)^2]^2} = \frac{x^2(6x^2 - 8x + 3)}{[(1-x)^2]^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 63:**  $y = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 - 2x + 1)'(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 + 1)'}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(2x - 2) \cdot (x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 2x + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 2x - 2x^2 - 2 - 4x - 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - 2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{2(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 64:**  $y = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 2} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 - 5x + 7)'(x - 2) - (x^2 - 5x + 7)(x - 2)'}{(x - 2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(2x - 5) \cdot (x - 2) - (x^2 - 5x + 7) \cdot 1}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 5x + 10 - x^2 + 5x - 7}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{(x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 65:**  $y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{2x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{2x}} \right)' = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{x})'(1 + \sqrt{2x}) - (1 + \sqrt{x})(1 + \sqrt{2x})'}{(1 + \sqrt{2x})^2} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{2x}) - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x}} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{x})}{(1 + \sqrt{2x})^2} = \frac{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2x}}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1 + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2x}}}{(1 + \sqrt{2x})^2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2x} - \sqrt{2} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{x})}{(1 + \sqrt{2x})^2} = \\ &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{x} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{2x})^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 66:**  $y = \frac{4x^2 + x + 1}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{4x^2 + x + 1}{x} \right)' = \frac{(4x^2 + x + 1)'(x) - (4x^2 + x + 1)(x)'}{x^2} = \\ &= \frac{(8x + 1) \cdot x - (4x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{8x^2 + x - 4x^2 - x - 1}{x^2} = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 67:**  $y = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 3}{x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^2 + 3x - 3}{x - 1} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 + 3x - 3)'(x - 1) - (x^2 + 3x - 3)(x - 1)'}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{(2x + 3) \cdot (x - 1) - (x^2 + 3x - 3) \cdot 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - 2x + 3x - 3 - x^2 - 3x + 3}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{x(x - 2)}{(x - 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 68:**  $y = \frac{x - 1}{x^2(x - 2)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left[ \frac{x - 1}{x^2(x - 2)} \right]' = \frac{(x - 1)'[x^2(x - 2)] - (x - 1)[x^2(x - 2)]'}{[x^2(x - 2)]^2} = \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot [x^2(x - 2)] - (x - 1) \cdot (3x^2 - 4x)}{[x^2(x - 2)]^2} = \frac{x^2(x - 2) - (3x^2 - 4x) \cdot (x - 1)}{[x^2(x - 2)]^2} = \\ &= \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - (3x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x^2 + 4x)}{x^4(x - 2)^2} = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 4x}{x^4(x - 2)^2} = -\frac{2x^3 + 5x^2 - 4}{x^3(x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 69:**  $y = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2} \right)' = \frac{(x^4 + 1)'(x^2) - (x^4 + 1)(x^2)'}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{4x^3 \cdot 2x - 2x \cdot (x^4 + 1)}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{4x^5 - 2x^5 - 2x}{(x^2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2x^5 - 2x}{x^4} = \frac{2x(x^4 - 1)}{x^4} = \frac{2(x^4 - 1)}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 70:**  $f(x) = \frac{3x + 1}{2x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{3x + 1}{2x - 1} \right)' = \frac{(3x + 1)'(2x - 1) - (3x + 1)(2x - 1)'}{(2x - 1)^2} = \frac{3 \cdot (2x - 1) - (3x + 1) \cdot 2}{(2x - 1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{6x + 3 - 6x - 2}{(2x - 1)^2} = -\frac{5}{(2x - 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 71:**  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 21}{x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{x^2 + x - 21}{x - 1} \right)' = \frac{(x^2 + x - 21)'(x - 1) - (x^2 + x - 21)(x - 1)'}{(x - 1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(2x + 1) \cdot (x - 1) - (x^2 + x - 21) \cdot 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - x - 1 - x^2 - x + 21}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 20}{(x - 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 72:**  $y = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x} \right)' = \frac{(e^x - 1)'(e^x) - (e^x - 1)(e^x)'}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x \cdot e^x - e^x \cdot e^x + e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{e^x} = e^{-x}$$

**Detyra 73:**  $y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right)' = \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})'(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x})'}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \\ &= \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x} - e^{2x} + 2 - e^{-2x}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 74:**  $f(x) = \cos(x^3 - x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f'(x) = [\cos(x^3 - x)]' = -\sin(x^3 - x) \cdot (x^3 - x)' = -\sin(x^3 - x) \cdot (3x^2 - 1)$$

**Detyra 75:**  $f(x) = x \cdot \sin x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f'(x) = (x \cdot \sin x)' = (x)' \cdot \sin x + x \cdot (\sin x)' = \sin x + x \cos x$$

**Detyra 76:**  $f(x) = \sin^3 x^2$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f(x) = \sin^3 x^2 = \sin^6 x$$

$$f'(x) = (\sin^6 x)' = 6\sin^5 x \cdot (\sin x)' = 6\cos x \cdot \sin^5 x$$

**Detyra 77:**  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f'(x) = (\sin x + \cos x)' = (\sin x)' + (\cos x)' = \cos x - \sin x$$

**Detyra 78:**  $f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (\sin x \cdot \cos x)' = (\sin x)' \cdot (\cos x) + (\sin x) \cdot (\cos x)' = \cos x \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot (-\sin x) = \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 79:**  $f(x) = x - \sin x \cdot \cos x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f'(x) = (x - \sin x \cdot \cos x)' = (x)' - [(\sin x) \cdot (\cos x)]' = 1 + (\sin x)' \cdot (\cos x) + (\sin x) \cdot (\cos x)' = 1 - \cos 2x$$

**Detyra 80:**  $y = x - 3\sin x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = (x - 3\sin x)' = (x)' - (3\sin x)' = 1 - 3\cos x$$

**Detyra 81:**  $y = x \cos x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = (x \cos x)' = (x)' \cdot \cos x + x \cdot (\cos x)' = 1 \cdot \cos x + x \cdot (-\sin x) = \cos x - x \sin x$$

**Detyra 82:**  $y = \frac{e^x}{\cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( \frac{e^x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(e^x)' \cdot (\cos x) - e^x \cdot (\cos x)'}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{e^x \cdot \cos x - e^x \cdot \sin x}{(\cos x)^2} = \frac{e^x (\cos x + \sin x)}{(\cos x)^2}$$

**Detyra 83:**  $y = \frac{e^x}{\sin x + \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{e^x}{\sin x + \cos x} \right)' = \frac{(e^x)' \cdot (\sin x + \cos x) - e^x \cdot (\sin x + \cos x)'}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{e^x \cdot (\sin x + \cos x) - e^x \cdot [(\sin x)' + (\cos x)']}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{e^x \cdot (\sin x + \cos x) - e^x \cdot [\cos x + (-\sin x)]}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{e^x \cdot (\sin x + \cos x) - e^x \cdot (\cos x - \sin x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} = \frac{2e^x \sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 84:**  $f(x) = \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left( \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x} \right)' = \frac{(1 - \sin x)' (1 + \sin x) - (1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)'}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-\cos x (1 + \sin x) - \cos x (1 - \sin x)}{(1 + \sin x)^2} = \frac{-\cos x - \cos x \sin x - \cos x + \cos x \sin x}{(1 + \sin x)^2} = -\frac{2 \cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 85:**  $y = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \tan x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\sin x}{1 + \tan x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' (1 + \tan x) - (\sin x)(1 + \tan x)'}{(1 + \tan x)^2} = \frac{\cos x (1 + \tan x) - \sin x \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)}{(1 + \tan x)^2} = \\ &= \cos^3 x + \cos^2 x \sin x - \cos x \sin x = \cos x (\cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x - \sin x) \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 86:**  $y = \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)' (\cos x - \sin x) - (\sin x + \cos x) (\cos x - \sin x)'}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(\cos x - \sin x) (\cos x - \sin x) - (\sin x + \cos x) (-\sin x - \cos x)}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)^2 + (\sin x + \cos x)^2}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} = \frac{\cos^2 x - 2 \cos x \sin x - \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x + 2 \cos x \sin x}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2}{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 87:**  $y = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' (1 + \cos x) - (\sin x) (1 + \cos x)'}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cos x (1 + \cos x) - \sin x (-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos x \cdot (\cos x + 1)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = |\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x| \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 x + (1 + \cos x) \cdot \cos x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x + \cos x + \cos^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 88:**  $y = \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x + 1)' (\sin x - 1) - (\sin x + 1) (\sin x - 1)'}{(\sin x - 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos x \cdot (\sin x - 1) - (\sin x + 1) \cdot \cos x}{(\sin x - 1)^2} = \frac{-\cos x \cdot \sin x - \cos x - \cos x \sin x - \cos x + \cos x \sin x}{(\sin x - 1)^2} = \\ &= |-\cos x - \cos x = -2 \cos x| = \frac{\cos x \cdot \sin x - 2 \cos x - \cos x \cdot \sin x}{(\sin x - 1)^2} = -\frac{2 \cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 89:**  $y = \frac{x}{1 - \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( \frac{x}{1 - \cos x} \right)' = \frac{(x)'(1 - \cos x) - x(1 - \cos x)'}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{1 - \cos x - x \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

**Detyra 90:**  $y = \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{x}{\sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)' + \left( \frac{x}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot x - \sin x \cdot (x)'}{x^2} + \frac{(x)' \cdot \sin x - x \cdot (\sin x)'}{\sin^2 x} = \\ &= \frac{(\cos x) \cdot x - (\sin x) \cdot 1}{x^2} + \frac{1 \cdot (\sin x) - x \cdot (\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x \cdot x - \sin x}{x^2} + \frac{\sin x - x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 91:**  $y = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot (1 - \cos x) - \sin x \cdot (1 - \cos x)'}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{(\cos x) \cdot (1 - \cos x) - (\sin x) \cdot (\sin x)}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cos x - \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x - \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 92:**  $y = \sqrt{x} \cos^2 x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\sqrt{x} \cos^2 x)' = (\sqrt{x})' \cos^2 x + \sqrt{x} (\cos^2 x)' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \cos^2 x + \sqrt{x} \cdot 2 \cos x (\cos x)' = \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 x}{2\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{x} \cdot 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) = \frac{\cos^2 x}{2\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} \cdot \sin 2x \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 93:**  $y = \ln \sin \sqrt{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= (\ln \sin \sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{\sin \sqrt{x}} \cdot (\sin \sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{\sin \sqrt{x}} \cdot \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \sqrt{x}} \cdot \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \cot \sqrt{x} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 94:**  $y = \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} \right)' = \frac{(1 - \tan x)'(1 + \tan x) - (1 - \tan x)(1 + \tan x)'}{(1 + \tan x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot (1 + \tan x) - (1 - \tan x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{(1 + \tan x)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \tan x - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \tan x}{(1 + \tan x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-\frac{2}{\cos^2 x}}{\left(1 + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{2}{\cos^2 x}}{\left(\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} = \frac{-\frac{2}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{(\cos x + \sin x)^2}{(\cos x)^2}} = \frac{-2}{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 95:**  $y = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \right)' = \frac{(\cos x)' \cdot (1 - \sin x) - (\cos x) \cdot (1 - \sin x)'}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x \cdot (1 - \sin x) - (\cos x) \cdot (-\cos x)}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(\cos x) \cdot (\cos x) - \sin x \cdot (1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin x(1 - \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{1 - \sin^2 x - (1 - \sin x) \cdot \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin^2 x - \sin x + \sin^2 x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x + 1}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 96:**  $y = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = \left( \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x \right)' = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 \tan^{4-1} x \cdot (\tan x)' = \tan^3 x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\tan^3 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

**Detyra 97:**  $y = x - \tan x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y' = (x - \tan x)' = (x)' - (\tan x)' = 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \tan^2 x$$

**Detyra 98:**  $y = 1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x$

Zgjidhje:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sin x = u \end{array} \right| \quad y = 1 - 2u^2 + u^4$$

$$u' = \cos x$$

$$y' = (-4u + 4u^3) \cdot u'$$

$$y' = 4\sin x(-1 + \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x$$

$$y' = -4\sin x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x$$

$$y' = -4\sin x \cdot \cos^3 x$$

**Detyra 99:**  $y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \left( \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}} \right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \left( \frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \right)' = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{(1+\cos x)'(1-\cos x) - (1+\cos x)(1-\cos x)'}{(1-\cos x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{-\sin x(1-\cos x) - \sin x(1+\cos x)}{(1-\cos x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{-\sin x[(1+\cos x) + (1-\cos x)]}{(1-\cos x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{-2\sin x}{2(1-\cos x)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} \cdot \frac{-\sin x}{(1-\cos x)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}} = \\ &= \frac{-\sin x}{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}} \cdot (1-\cos x)^2} = \frac{-\sin x}{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \sqrt{(1-\cos^2 x)(1-\cos x)^2}} = \frac{-\sin x}{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin^2 x(1-\cos x)^2}} = \\ &= \frac{-\sin x}{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \cdot \sin x \cdot \sqrt{(1-\cos x)^2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x} \cdot (1-\cos x)} = -\frac{1}{1+\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 100:**  $y = \frac{\ln 3 \sin x + \cos x}{3^x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \left( \frac{\ln 3 \sin x + \cos x}{3^x} \right)' = \frac{(\ln 3 \sin x + \cos x)' \cdot 3^x - (\ln 3 \sin x + \cos x) \cdot (3^x)'}{3^{2x}} = \\ &= \frac{\left[ (\ln 3)' \sin x + \ln(\sin x)' + (\cos x)' \right] \cdot 3^x - (\ln 3 \sin x + \cos x) \cdot 3^x \ln 3}{3^{2x}} = \\ &= \frac{(\ln 3 \cdot \cos x - \sin x) \cdot 3^x - (\ln 3 \sin x + \cos x) \cdot 3^x \ln 3}{3^{2x}} = \frac{3^x [\ln 3 \cdot \cos x - \sin x - (\ln^2 3 \sin x + \ln 3 \cos x)]}{3^{2x}} = \\ &= \frac{\ln 3 \cos x - \sin x - \ln^2 3 \sin x - \ln 3 \cos x}{3^x} = \frac{-\sin x (1 + \ln^2 3)}{3^x} \end{aligned}$$

## 2.5. Derivatet e rendeve të larta

Në qoftë se për funksionin  $y = f(x)$  konstatohet se në një interval të ndryshores  $x$  ekziston derivati i funksionit  $f'(x)$ , atëherë derivati i atij quhet derivati i dytë i funksionit dhe shënohet:

$$f''(x) = [f'(x)]' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x + \Delta x) - f'(x)}{\Delta x}$$

Analogjikisht fitohet edhe derivatet tjera. Pra derivati i funksionit të rendit  $n$  shënohet:

$$f^{(n)}(x) = [f^{(n-1)}(x)]' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x + \Delta x) - f^{(n-1)}(x)}{\Delta x}$$

**Detyra 1:** Gjeni derivatin e tretë të funksionit:  $y = 4x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x - 1$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = 4x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x - 1$$

$$y' = (4x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x - 1)' = 16x^3 + 9x^2 + 2$$

$$y'' = 48x^2 + 18x$$

$$y''' = 96x + 18$$

**Detyra 2:** Gjeni derivatin e katër të funksionit:  $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$$

$$y' = (x^3 - 2x^2 + 1)' = 3x^2 - 4x$$

$$y'' = 6x - 4$$

$$y''' = 6$$

$$y^{(4)} = 0$$

**Detyra 3:** Gjeni derivatin e katër të funksionit:  $y = \sin x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = \sin x$$

$$y' = (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$y'' = -\sin x$$

$$y''' = -\cos x$$

$$y^{(4)} = \sin x$$

**Detyra 4:** Gjeni derivatin e dytë për funksioni:  $y = \ln(1-x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = \ln(1-x)$$

$$y' = [\ln(1-x)]' = \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (1-x)' = -\frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$y'' = \left(-\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

**Detyra 5:** Gjeni derivatin e dytë për funksioni:  $y = e^{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = e^{x^2}$$

$$y' = (e^{x^2})' = e^{x^2} \cdot (x^2)' = 2x \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$y'' = (2x \cdot e^{x^2})' = (2x)' \cdot e^{x^2} + 2x \cdot (e^{x^2})' = 2 \cdot e^{x^2} + 2x \cdot (2x \cdot e^{x^2}) = 2 \cdot e^{x^2} + 4x^2 \cdot e^{x^2} = 2 \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot (1 + 2x^2)$$

**Detyra 6:** Gjeni derivatin e pestë për funksioni:  $y = \cos x \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = \cos x$$

$$y' = (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$y'' = \cos x$$

$$y''' = \sin x$$

$$y^{(4)} = \cos x$$

$$y^{(5)} = -\sin x$$

**Detyra 7:** Gjeni derivatin e rendit  $n$  për funksioni:  $y = \sin x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = \sin x$$

$$y' = (\sin x)' = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y'' = \cos x\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y''' = \cos x\left(x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(x + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

.....

$$y^{(n)} = (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

**Detyra 8:** Gjeni derivatin e rendit  $n$  për funksioni:  $f(x) = a^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f(x) = a^x$$

$$f'(x) = (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$f''(x) = a^x \ln^2 a$$

$$f'''(x) = a^x \ln^3 a$$

.....

$$f^{(n)}(x) = a^x \ln^n a$$

**Detyra 9:** Gjeni derivatin e rendit  $n$  për funksioni:  $y = \cos x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$y = \cos x$$

$$y' = (\cos x)' = -\sin x = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y'' = -\sin x\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y''' = -\sin x\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y^{(4)} = -\sin x\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{2}\right)$$

.....

*Supozojmë:*

$$y^{(n)} = (\cos x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

*Vërtetojmë për  $n+1$*

$$y^{(n+1)} = -\sin x\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left[x + (n+1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

**Detyra 10:** Gjeni derivatin e rendit  $n$  për funksioni:  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$f'(x) = [\ln(1+x)]' = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$f'''(x) = \left[-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}\right]' = \frac{2 \cdot (1+x)}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$$

.....

*Supozojmë:*

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{(n-1)} \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{(1+x)^n}$$



Vërtetohet:

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \left[ f^{(n)}(x) \right]' = \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n} \right]'$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^n} \right]'$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot \frac{n \cdot (1+x)^{n-1}}{(1+x)^n} \right]'$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot n \cdot (1+x)^{-(n+1)} \right]'$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = \left[ -(-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{n!}{(1+x)^n} \right]'$$

$$f^{(n+1)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{n!}{(1+x)^n}$$

## 2.6. Rregullat e L'hospitalit

1<sup>0</sup> **Pacaktushmëria e formës**  $\left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$ . Le të jenë  $f, g$  funksione të përkufizuar  $(a, b)$  dhe

$x_0 \in (a, b)$ . Në qoftë se:

i)  $f(x_0) = g(x_0) = 0$

ii) Funksionet  $f, g$  janë të derivueshme në  $(a, b)$  me përjashtim ndoshta në pikën  $x_0$

iii) Ekziston  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ , atëherë ekziston edhe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  dhe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ .

2<sup>0</sup> **Pacaktushmëria e formës**  $\left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$ . Le të jenë  $f, g$  funksione të përkufizuar  $(a, b)$  dhe

$x_0 \in (a, b)$ . Në qoftë se:

i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |f(x)| = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} |g(x)| = \infty$

ii) Funkzionet  $f, g$  janë të derivueshme në  $(a, b)$  me përjashtim ndoshta në pikën  $x_0$  dhe  $g(x_0) \neq 0$

iii) Ekziston  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  atëherë ekziston dhe  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ .

3<sup>0</sup> **Pacaktushmëria e formës**  $(0 \cdot \infty)$ . Në qoftë  $f, g$  funksione të tilla që  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$  dhe

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \infty$ , atëherë shprehja  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x)$  paraqet një pacaktushmëri të formës  $0 \cdot \infty$  e cila

shndërrohet në pacaktushmëri të formës  $\frac{0}{0}$  ose  $\frac{\infty}{0}$  në këtë mënyrë:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) \text{ ose } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{g(x)}{\frac{1}{f(x)}} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right).$$

4<sup>0</sup> **Pacaktushmëria e formës**  $(\infty - \infty)$ . Në qoftë  $f, g$  funksione të tilla që  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty$  dhe

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \infty$ , atëherë shprehja  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - g(x))$  paraqet një pacaktushmëri të formës  $\infty - \infty$  e

cila shndërrohet në pacaktushmëri të formës  $\frac{0}{0}$  në këtë mënyrë:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x)}}{\frac{1}{g(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

5<sup>0</sup> **Pacaktushmëria e formës**  $(0^0)$ . Në qoftë  $f, g$  funksione të tilla që  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0$  dhe

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ , atëherë shprehja  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)}$  paraqet një pacaktushmëri të formës  $0^0$  e cila

shndërrohet në pacaktushmëri të formës  $0 \cdot \infty$  në këtë mënyrë:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \ln f(x)}$

6<sup>0</sup> **Pacaktushmëria e formës**  $(\infty^0)$ . Në qoftë  $f, g$  funksione të tilla që  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \infty$  dhe

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$ , atëherë shprehja  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)}$  paraqet një pacaktushmëri të formës  $\infty^0$  e cila

shndërrohet në pacaktushmëri të formës  $0 \cdot \infty$  në këtë mënyrë:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \ln f(x)}$

7<sup>0</sup> **Pacaktushmëria e formës**  $(1^\infty)$ . Në qoftë  $f, g$  funksione të tilla që  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 1$  dhe

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \infty$ , atëherë shprehja  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)}$  paraqet një pacaktushmëri të formës  $1^\infty$  e cila

shndërrohet në pacaktushmëri të formës  $0 \cdot \infty$  në këtë mënyrë:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x))^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) \ln f(x)}$

**Detyra të zgjidhura:**

**Detyra 1:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^3 - 3x + 2)'}{(x^3 - x^2 - x + 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 2}{3x^2 - 2x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{6x}{6x - 2} = \\ &= \frac{6 \cdot 1}{6 \cdot 1 - 2} = \frac{6}{6 - 2} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 2:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{3x^2 + x - 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{3x^2 + x - 4} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + x - 2)'}{(3x^2 + x - 4)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x + 1}{6x + 1} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1}{6 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{2 + 1}{6 + 1} = \frac{3}{7}$$

**Detyra 3:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{3x^2 + x - 4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{3x^2 + x - 4} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2 + x - 2)'}{(3x^2 + x - 4)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x + 1}{6x + 1} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 1}{6 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{2 + 1}{6 + 1} = \frac{3}{7}$$

**Detyra 4:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}{x^3 - 7x + 6}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}{x^3 - 7x + 6} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2)'}{(x^3 - 7x + 6)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 1}{3x^2 - 7} = \\ &= \frac{3 \cdot 1 - 4 \cdot 1 - 1}{3 \cdot 1 - 7} = \frac{3 - 4 - 1}{3 - 7} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 5:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x + 1} &= \frac{(-1)^3 + (-1) + 2}{-1 + 1} = \frac{0}{0} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x^3 + x + 2)'}{(x + 1)'} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 + 1}{1} = 3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 1 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 6:**  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{5t^4 - 4t^2 - 1}{10 - t - 9t^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{5t^4 - 4t^2 - 1}{10 - t - 9t^3} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{(5t^4 - 4t^2 - 1)'}{(10 - t - 9t^3)'} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{20t^3 - 8t}{-1 - 27t^2} = \frac{20 \cdot 1^3 - 8 \cdot 1}{-1 - 27 \cdot 1^2} = \frac{20 - 8}{1 - 27} = \frac{12}{-28} = -\frac{3}{7}$$

**Detyra 7:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \cos 0 = 1$$

**Detyra 8:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 \ln x}{x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 \ln x}{x - 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2 \ln x)'}{(x - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{1} = 2$$

**Detyra 9:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 10:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x)'}{(\tan x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 0}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 11:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(x^2 - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 12:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x\sqrt{x} - 8}{4 - x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x\sqrt{x} - 8}{4 - x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x\sqrt{x} - 8)'}{(4 - x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8 \right)'}{(4 - x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{-1} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{-1} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4}}{-1} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{-1} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 13:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2x+3} - 1}{\sqrt{x+5} - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2x+3} - 1}{\sqrt{x+5} - 2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(\sqrt{2x+3} - 1)'}{(\sqrt{x+5} - 2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+3}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+5}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2\sqrt{x+5}}{\sqrt{2x+3}} = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1} = 4$$

**Detyra 14:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)'}{(\sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{\cos x} = \frac{e^0}{\cos 0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

**Detyra 15:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x \cos x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-x \sin x)'}{(3x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x - x \cos x}{6x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-\sin x - x \cos x)'}{(6x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x - \cos x - x \sin x}{6} = \\ &= \frac{-\cos 0 - \cos 0 - 0 \sin 0}{6} = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 16:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)'}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} = \frac{1 - \cos 0}{2 \cdot 0} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)'}{(2x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 17:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - ex}{(x-1)^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - ex}{(x-1)^2} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(e^x - ex)'}{[(x-1)^2]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e}{2(x-1)} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - e}{2(x-1)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(e^x - e)'}{[2(x-1)]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x}{2} = \frac{e}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 18:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} - 1}{x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{3x} - 1)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3e^{3x}}{1} = \frac{3e^{3 \cdot 0}}{1} = \frac{3 \cdot 1}{1} = 3$$

**Detyra 19:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^3 x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x \cos x)'}{(\sin^3 x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos x + x \sin x}{3 \sin^2 x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{3 \sin x \cos x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3 \cos x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 20:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x - \sin x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x - x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x}}{\sin x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x}{\sin x \cdot \cos^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 21:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x (1 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x (1 - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[2 \cos x (1 - \cos x)]'}{(\sin^2 x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x)'}{(\sin^2 x)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin x - 4 \cos x (-\sin x)}{\sin x \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x (-1 + 2 \cos x)}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\cos x} = \frac{-1 + 2}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 22:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + x}{x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + x}{x - \sin x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x + x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{1 - \cos x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)} = \frac{1 + 1}{1(1 - 1)} = \frac{2}{0} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 23:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{3 \tan x - \tan 3x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x - \sin 3x}{3 \tan x - \tan 3x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x)'}{(3 \tan x - \tan 3x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos x - 3 \cos 3x}{\frac{3}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3}{\cos^2 3x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{\cos^2 3x - \cos^2 x} \cdot \cos^2 3x \cdot \cos^2 x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos 3x}{(\cos 3x - \cos x)(\cos 3x + \cos x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos^2 x \cdot \cos^2 3x = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\cos 3x + \cos x} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 24:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi - 2 \arctan x}{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi - 2 \arctan x}{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\pi - 2 \arctan x)'}{\left[ \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{2}{1+x^2}}{-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x}{1 + x^2} = \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2} \right)} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 \right)} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 25:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - x^2 - 2 \cos x}{x^4}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - x^2 - 2 \cos x}{x^4} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 - x^2 - 2 \cos x)'}{(x^4)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x - 2x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{2x^3} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)'}{(2x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)'}{(6x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{12x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-\sin x)'}{(12x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x}{12} = -\frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 26:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - e^{-x} - 2x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x + e^{-x} - 2)'}{(1 - \cos x)'} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - e^{-x})'}{(\sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = \frac{1+1}{1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 27:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 4^x}{x^2 + x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 4^x}{x^2 + x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5^x - 4^x)'}{(x^2 + x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(5^x)' - (4^x)'}{2x + 1} = \left| \frac{(5^x)' = 5^x \ln 5}{(4^x)' = 4^x \ln 4} \right| = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x \cdot \ln 5 - 4^x \cdot \ln 4}{2x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^0 \cdot \ln 5 - 4^0 \cdot \ln 4}{2 \cdot 0 + 1} = \frac{\ln 5 - \ln 4}{1} = \ln 5 - \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 28:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 4x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos 4x}{1} = \frac{4(\cos 4 \cdot 0)}{1} = 4(\cos 0) = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$$

**Detyra 29:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos 3x)'}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 3x)'}{(x)'} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{1} = \frac{3}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos 3x = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 30:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{\ln x - x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - 1}{\ln x - x + 1} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^x - 1)'}{(\ln x - x + 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x (\ln x + 1)}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x (\ln x + 1)}{\frac{1 - x}{x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x^x (\ln x + 1))}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x(x^x (\ln x + 1)))'}{(1 - x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x (x(\ln x + 1)^2 + \ln x + 2)}{-1} = \\ &= \frac{1^1 (1(\ln 1 + 1)^2 + \ln 1 + 2)}{-1} = - (1 \cdot (1)^2 + 0 + 2) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 31:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x - b^x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^x \ln a - b^x \ln b)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a^x \ln a - b^x \ln b = \\ &= a^0 \ln a - b^0 \ln b = \ln a - \ln b = \ln \frac{a}{b} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 32:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x - x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)'}{(3x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{6x} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 33:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x - \sin x} &= \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \tan x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 1 - \tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \tan x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{\cos^3 x} = -2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 34:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{3x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{3x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 4x)'}{(3x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos 4x}{3} = \frac{4 \cos 4 \cdot 0}{3} = \frac{4 \cos 0}{3} = \frac{4 \cdot 1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

**Detyra 35:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin 5x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\sin 5x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)'}{(\sin 5x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{5 \cos 5x} = \frac{e^0}{5 \cos 5 \cdot 0} = \frac{1}{5 \cos 0} = \frac{1}{5}$$

**Detyra 36:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x^n - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x^n - 1} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - 1)'}{(x^n - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n \cdot 1^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

**Detyra 37:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 4x}{3x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 4x}{3x - \sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - e^{-x} - 4x)'}{(3x - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 4}{3 - \cos x} = \frac{e^0 + e^0 - 4}{3 - \cos 0} = \frac{1 + 1 - 4}{3 - 1} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

**Detyra 38:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x - \sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x - \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x - \sin x)'}{(x - \sin x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x + \cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + \cos x + 1}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 0 + \cos 0 + 1}{\cos^2 0} = \frac{1 + 1 + 1}{1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 39:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(x - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

**Detyra 40:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x - 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1)'}{(2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{4 \sin x \cos x + \cos x}{4 \sin x \cos x - 3 \cos x} = \\ &= \frac{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 3 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 41:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(e^x - 1)'}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \infty$$

**Detyra 42:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x)'}{[\ln x]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

**Detyra 43:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - e^{x-1}}{(x-1)^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x - e^{x-1})'}{[(x-1)^2]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - e^{x-1}}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 - e^{x-1})'}{[2(x-1)]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-e^{x-1}}{2} = \frac{-e^{1-1}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 44:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^x}{x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - e^x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -e^x = -e^0 = -1$$

**Detyra 45:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \cot x - \frac{1}{x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\tan x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x - \tan x}{x \tan x} \right) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x - \tan x}{x \tan x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \tan x)'}{(x \tan x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\tan x + \frac{x}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{\sin x \cdot \cos x + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-\sin^2 x)'}{\left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x \right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} 2 \cos 2x + 1} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 46:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln^2 x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^3} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(x^3)'} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$$

**Detyra 47:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 5}{7 + 2x - 3x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 5}{7 + 2x - 3x^2} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - 3x + 5)'}{(7 + 2x - 3x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - 3}{2 - 6x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - 3}{2 - 6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x - 3)'}{(2 - 6x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{-6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

**Detyra 48:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + x + 3}{x^2 + 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + x + 3}{x^2 + 3} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x^2 + x + 3)'}{(x^2 + 3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x + 1 + 0}{2x + 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x + 1}{2x} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

**Detyra 49:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\cot x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\cot x} &= \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(\cot x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = -\sin 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 50:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2}{e^x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2}{e^x} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x^2)'}{(e^x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x^2}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(9x^2)'}{(e^x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{18x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(18x)'}{(e^x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{18}{e^x} = \frac{18}{e^\infty} = 0$$

**Detyra 51:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x-2}{7x+3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x-2}{7x+3} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(5x-2)'}{(7x+3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 \cdot 1 - 0}{7 \cdot 1 + 0} = \frac{5}{7}$$

**Detyra 52:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{\ln(x+1)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{\ln(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\tan 2x}{\ln(x+1)} \right]' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{\cos^2 2x}}{\frac{1}{1+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1+x)}{\cos^2 2x} = \frac{2(1+0)}{\cos^2 2 \cdot 0} = 2$$

**53:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{2x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}{2x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} &= \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)'}{(2x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1}{10x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1)'}{(10x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{20x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 2}{40x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 2} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(20x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 2)'}{(40x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 2)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{120x + 24}{240x + 24} = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(120x + 24)'}{(240x + 24)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{120}{240} = \frac{120}{240} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 54:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x \sin x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x \sin x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) &= (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2 \cdot \sin x} = \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x)' - (\sin x)'}{(x^2)' \sin x + (\sin x)' x^2} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)'}{(2x)' \sin x + (\sin x)' 2x + (x^2)' \cos x + (\cos x)' x^2} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2 \sin x + 2x \cos x + 2x \cos x - x^2 \sin x} = \left| : \sin x \right. \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\sin x}}{\frac{2 \sin x}{\sin x} + \frac{2x \cos x}{\sin x} + \frac{2x \cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{x^2 \sin x}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{4x \cos x}{\sin x} - x^2} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2 + 4x \cot x - x} = \frac{1}{2 + 4 \cdot 0 \cdot \cot 0 - 0^2} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 55:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{2 + 2x + x^2 - 2e^x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{2 + 2x + x^2 - 2e^x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x - \sin x}{2 + 2x + x^2 - 2e^x} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 + 2x - 2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x}{2 + 2x - 2e^x} \right)' = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2 - 2e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{2 - 2e^x} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{-2e^x} = \frac{\cos 0}{-2e^0} = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 56:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) &= (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{xe^x - x} \right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{xe^x - x} \right) \right]' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + xe^x - 1} = \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + xe^x - 1} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2e^x + xe^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x}{2e^x + xe^x} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 + x} = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 57:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\ln x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sin \pi x)'}{(\ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\pi \cos \pi x}{\frac{1}{x}} = -\pi$$

**Detyra 58:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x &= (0^0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln x^x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(\frac{1}{x})'}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x}} = \\ &= e^{-\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x} = e^{-0} = \frac{1}{e^0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 59:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$

$$\text{Zgjidhje: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{\tan x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan x \ln(\sin x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\tan x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}{\cos \sin^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos \sin^2 x}} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 60:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x)^x$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\cot x)^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln \cot x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cot x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cot x \cdot \sin^2 x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 61:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{\sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{\sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x) \ln \sin x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln \sin x)'}{(\frac{1}{\sin x})'}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)'}{\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-\sin x)} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 62:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{\cos x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{\cos x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cdot \ln \cos x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\ln \cos x)'}{(\cos x)'}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (\cos x)'}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos x)} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 63:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x \cdot \cot x]$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x \cdot \cot x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{x^2} (-\sin^2 x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \right)' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x} = 1$$

**Detyra 64:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 4)^{x+2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x^2 - 4)^{x+2} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x+2) \ln(x^2 - 4)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\ln(x^2 - 4)}{\left(\frac{1}{x+2}\right)'}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\left(\frac{2x}{x^2 - 4}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{x+2}\right)'}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{-2x(x+2)}{x-2}} = e^{\frac{-2(-2)(-2) \cdot 0}{-4}} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 65:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

Shënojmë  $y = x^{\frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 66:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \cos x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - \cos x} \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin x - \ln x}{1 - \cos x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x + 2x \sin x \cdot \cos x}} = e^{-\frac{2}{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{e}}$$

**Detyra 67:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \cos x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{1}} = e^0 = 1$$

**Detyra 68:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \cot^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \cot^2 x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cot^2 x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{\cot^2 x}}{x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cot^2 x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x \cos x - \sin x)(x \cos x + \sin x)}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x + \sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin^2 x} = \\ &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x + 2x \sin x \cdot \cos x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{\sin^2 x + 2x \sin x \cdot \cos x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\frac{\sin x}{x} + 2 \cos x} = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 69:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\sin x} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} y = x^{\sin x} \\ \ln y = \sin x \cdot \ln x \end{array} \right| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \cdot \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-\cos x}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \cos x} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{-x \sin x + \cos x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 0 \Rightarrow \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 0 \Rightarrow e^0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 1$$

**Detyra 70:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 \sin \pi x - \sin 3\pi x}{(x-1)^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 \sin \pi x - \sin 3\pi x}{(x-1)^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3 \sin \pi x - \sin 3\pi x)'}{[(x-1)^3]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3\pi \cos \pi x - 3\pi \cos 3\pi x}{3(x-1)^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(3\pi \cos \pi x - 3\pi \cos 3\pi x)'}{[3(x-1)^2]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-3\pi^2 \sin \pi x + 9\pi^2 \sin 3\pi x}{6(x-1)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(-3\pi^2 \sin \pi x + 9\pi^2 \sin 3\pi x)'}{[6(x-1)]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-3\pi^3 \cos \pi x + 27\pi^3 \cos 3\pi x}{6} = -\frac{24\pi^3}{6} = -4\pi^3 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. INTEGRALE

#### 3.1. Integralet e pacaktuar

Le të jetë  $f$  funksion i përkufizuar në një interval  $I$ . Funksioni i derivueshëm  $F$  quhet funksion primitiv i funksionit  $f$  nëse  $F'(x) = f(x) (x \in I)$ .

Nëse  $F$  është funksion primitiv i funksionit  $f$  në intervalin  $I$ , atëherë çdo funksion tjetër primitiv  $\Phi$  i funksionit  $f$  në  $I$  ka formën  $\Phi(x) = F(x) + C$ , ku  $C$  është një konstantë e çfarëdoshme.

Bashkësia e të gjitha funksioneve primitive të funksionit  $f$  në intervalin  $I$ , quhet integral i pacaktuar i funksionit  $f$  dhe shënohet  $\int f(x)dx$ . Pra

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C.$$

Funksioni  $f$  quhet funksion nënintegral, kurse shprehja  $f(x)dx$  quhet shprehje nënintegrale.

Janë të vërteta barazimet :

$$1^\circ \int dF(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$2^\circ \left( \int f(x)dx \right)' = f(x)$$

$$3^\circ d\left( \int f(x)dx \right) = f(x)dx$$

$$4^\circ \int cf(x)dx = c \int f(x)dx$$

$$5^\circ \int (f(x) \pm g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$$

**Tabela e integraleve.** Duke pasur parasysh tabelën e derivateve të funksioneve elementare, në vazhdim po e japim tabelën e integraleve të pacaktuar të disa funksioneve elementare.

$$1^\circ \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C (n \neq -1)$$

$$2^\circ \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$3^\circ \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$4^\circ \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$5^\circ \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$6^\circ \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$7^\circ \int e^{-x} dx = -e^x + C$$

$$8^\circ \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$$

$$9^\circ \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C$$

$$10^\circ \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \begin{cases} \arctan x + C \\ -\operatorname{arccot} x + C \end{cases}$$

$$11^\circ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C \\ -\arccos x + C \end{cases}$$

$$12^\circ \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$13^\circ \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$14^\circ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + C$$

$$15^\circ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

### **Vetitë e integralit të pacaktuar**

$$1^0 \int 0 dx = C$$

$$2^0 \int dx = x + C$$

$$3^0 \int kf(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$$

$$4^0 \int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$5^0 \int \{f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \dots + f_n(x)\} dx = \int f_1(x) dx + \int f_2(x) dx + \dots + \int f_n(x) dx$$

## Metoda e zëvendësimit

Le të jetë  $F(u)$  funksion primitiv i funksionit  $f(u)$  dhe  $u = \varphi(x)$  funksion i derivueshëm. Nëse ekziston funksioni i përbërë  $F(\varphi(x))$ , atëherë  $F(\varphi(x))$  është funksion primitiv i funksionit  $f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$ , d.m.th.  $\int f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)dx = F(\varphi(x)) + C$ .

## Integrimi i funksioneve racionale

Funksioni i formës  $f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$  ku  $p, q$  janë polinome quhet funksion racional.

$$1) \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx$$

$$2) \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^k} dx (k \geq 2)$$

$$3) \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx (p^2-4q < 0)$$

$$4) \int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^2} dx (k \geq 2 \wedge p^2-4q < 0)$$

janë integralet e funksioneve elementare racionale

## Integrimi i funksioneve trigonometrike

$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$ ,  $R$ - funksion racional i  $\sin x$  dhe  $\cos x$ . Zëvendësin universal për këto është

$\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$ . Me që:

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\text{Nga zëvendësimi } \tan \frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

## Integrim me pjesë

Integrimi me pjesë bëhet sipas kësaj formule:  $\int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$ .

**Detyra të zgjidhura:**

**Detyra 1:**  $\int x^2 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

**Detyra 2:**  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

**Detyra 3:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}+1}}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} + C = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + C = -\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x} + C$$

**Detyra 4:**  $\int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + C = \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} + C$$

**Detyra 5:**  $\int dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int dx = x + C \quad \left( \text{nga vetia } \int d(f(x)) = f(x) + C \right)$$

**Detyra 6:**  $\int (x^2 + x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (x^2 + x) dx = \int x^2 dx + \int x dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$



**Detyra 7:**  $\int \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) x dx = -\frac{2}{5} \int x dx = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + C = -\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C = -\frac{x^2}{5} + C$$

**Detyra 8:**  $\int (-x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (-x) dx = -\int x dx = -\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + C = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

**Detyra 9:**  $\int \sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + C$$

**Detyra 10:**  $\int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int x^{1+\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int x^{\frac{4}{3}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}+1}}{\frac{4}{3}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{7}{3}}}{\frac{7}{3}} + C = \frac{3}{7} \sqrt[3]{x^7} + C$$

**Detyra 11:**  $\int \frac{x-3}{x^4} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x-3}{x^4} dx &= \int \frac{x}{x^4} dx - \int \frac{3}{x^4} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^3} - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^4} = \int x^{-3} dx - 3 \int x^{-4} dx = \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} - 3 \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 12:**  $\int (3x^4 + 6x + \sqrt{34}) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (3x^4 + 6x + \sqrt{34}) dx = 3 \int x^4 dx + 6 \int x dx + \sqrt{34} \int dx = \frac{3}{5} x^5 + 3x^2 + \sqrt{34} x + C$$

**Detyra 13:**  $\int (x^2 + 3x + 4) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int (x^2 + 3x + 4) dx &= \int x^2 dx + \int 3x dx + \int 4 dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 3 \int x dx + 4 \int dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 3 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + 4x + C = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + 3 \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 14:**  $\int (2 - 3x - 5x^2) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int (2 - 3x - 5x^2) dx &= \int 2 dx - \int 3x dx - \int 5x^2 dx = 2 \int dx - 2 \int x dx - 5 \int x^2 dx = \\ &= 2x - 3 \frac{x^2}{2} - 5 \frac{x^3}{3} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 15:**  $\int (x^2 + 2x - 3) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (x^2 + 2x - 3) dx = \int x^2 dx + \int 2x dx - \int 3 dx = \int x^2 dx + 2 \int x dx - 3 \int dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + C$$

**Detyra 16:**  $\int (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 5) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 5) dx &= \int 2x^3 dx - \int 3x^2 dx + \int 2x dx - \int 5 dx = \\ &= 2 \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} - 3 \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 2 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} - 5x + C = \frac{x^4}{2} - x^3 + x^2 - 5x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 17:**  $\int (5x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 7x + 10) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int (5x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2 + 7x + 10) dx &= \int 5x^4 dx - \int 3x^3 dx + \int x^2 dx + \int 7x dx + \int 10 dx = \\ &= 5 \int x^4 dx - 3 \int x^3 dx + \int x^2 dx + 7 \int x dx + 10 \int dx = 5 \frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1} - 3 \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 7 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + 10x + C = \\ &= 5 \frac{x^5}{5} - 3 \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + 7 \frac{x^2}{2} + 10x + C = x^5 - \frac{3}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{7}{2} x^2 + 10x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 18:**  $\int (2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1) dx = \int 2x^3 dx + \int 3x^2 dx - \int 1 dx = 2 \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + 3 \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - x + C = \frac{x^4}{2} + x^3 - x + C$$

**Detyra 19:**  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x}} &= \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}+1}}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = -2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + C = \\ &= -2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + C = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 20:**  $\int (1-x)\sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (1-x)\sqrt{x} dx &= \int (\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x}) dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + C = \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 21:**  $\int \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} \right) dx &= \int \left( 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-2} + 4x^{-\frac{3}{4}} \right) dx = 2 \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{1}{-2+1} x^{-2+1} + 4 \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{4}+1}}{-\frac{3}{4}+1} + C = \\ &= 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x} + 16 - \sqrt[4]{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 22:**  $\int \sqrt[3]{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

**Detyra 23:**  $\int (x^2 - 3x + 4) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\left| \text{Formula: } \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \right|$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 3x + 4) dx &= \int x^2 dx - \int 3x dx + \int 4 dx = \int x^2 dx - 3 \int x dx + 4 \int dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - 3 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + 4x + C = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} - 3 \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 24:**  $\int a^x \cdot e^x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$\left| \text{Formula: } \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + C \right|$

$$\int a^x \cdot e^x dx = \int (ae)^x dx = \frac{(ae)^x}{\log(ae)} + C = \frac{a^x \cdot e^x}{\log(ae)} + C$$

**Detyra 25:**  $\int 2^{2x} \cdot 3^x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int 2^{2x} \cdot 3^x dx = \int 4^x \cdot 3^x dx = \int (4 \cdot 3)^x dx = \int 12^x dx = \frac{12^x}{\log 12} + C$$

**Detyra 26:**  $\int 9^{2x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int 9^{2x} dx = \int 9^2 \cdot 9^x dx = \int 81 \cdot 9^x dx = 81 \int 9^x dx = 81 \left( \frac{9^x}{\log 9} \right) + C$$

**Detyra 27:**  $\int x^{\frac{5}{4}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x^{\frac{5}{4}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}+1}}{\frac{5}{4}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{9}{4}}}{\frac{9}{4}} + C = \frac{4}{9} x^{\frac{9}{4}} + C$$

**Detyra 28:**  $\int (x^2 - 2x + 4)^2 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \text{Formula: } (a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca \right| \\ & \int (x^2 - 2x + 4)^2 dx = \int (x^4 + 4x^2 + 16 - 4x^3 - 16x + 8x^2) dx = \int (x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2 - 16x + 16) dx = \\ & = \int x^4 dx - 4 \int x^3 dx + 12 \int x^2 dx - 16 \int x dx + 16 \int dx = \frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1} - 4 \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + 12 \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - 16 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + 16x + C = \\ & = \frac{x^5}{5} - 4 \frac{x^4}{4} + 12 \frac{x^3}{3} - 16 \frac{x^2}{2} + 16x + C = \frac{1}{5} x^5 - x^4 + 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 16x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 29:**  $\int 3^{2 \log_3 x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \text{Formula: } m \log x = \log n^m \right| \\ & \left| a^{\log_a x} = x \right| \\ & \int 3^{2 \log_3 x} dx = \int 3^{\log_3 x^2} dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + C = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 30:**  $\int \sqrt{x} (x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sqrt{x} (x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3) dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 3) dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{7}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{5}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \\ & = \int x^{\frac{7}{2}} dx + 2 \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + 3 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}+1}}{\frac{7}{2}+1} + 2 \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \\ & = \frac{x^{\frac{9}{2}}}{\frac{9}{2}} + 2 \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{9} x^{\frac{9}{2}} + \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 31:**  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{1}{n}} dx = \frac{x^{\left(-\frac{1}{n}+1\right)}}{\left(-\frac{1}{n}+1\right)} + C = \frac{x^{\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)}}{\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)} + C = \frac{n}{n-1} x^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + C$$

**Detyra 32:**  $\int \sqrt{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sqrt{x \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int \sqrt{x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = \int \sqrt{x^{\frac{4}{3}}} dx = \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}+1}}{\frac{2}{3}+1} + C = \frac{3}{5} \sqrt[3]{x^5} + C$$

**Detyra 33:**  $\int \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx &= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + 2\sqrt{x} + C = \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 34:**  $\int \left( x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \left( x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3 dx = \int \left( x^3 - 3x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3x - x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + 3x - \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{6}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 3x - 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

**Detyra 35:**  $\int \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x+1} dx = \int (x-1) dx = \int x dx - \int 1 dx = \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} - x + C = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C$$

**Detyra 36:**  $\int \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \text{Formula: } (a-b)^3 = a^3 - b^3 - 3ab(a-b) \right| \\
 & \int \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^3 dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)^3 dx = \int \left[ \left( x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^3 - \left( x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)^3 - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] dx = \\
 & = \int \left[ x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 3 \left( x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \right] dx = \left| x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x^0 = 1 \right| = \int \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \\
 & = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx - 3 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 3 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} - \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}+1}}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} - 3 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 3 \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \\
 & = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 3 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 37:**  $\int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx &= \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \sqrt{x \cdot \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \int \sqrt{x \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx = \\
 &= \int \sqrt{x^{\frac{7}{4}}} dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{7}{4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int x^{\frac{7}{8}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{7}{8}+1}}{\frac{7}{8}+1} = \frac{x^{\frac{15}{8}}}{\frac{15}{8}} = \frac{8}{15} x^{\frac{15}{8}} = \frac{8}{15} \sqrt[8]{x^{15}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 38:**  $\int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx &= \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) x^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) x^1 dx = \int x^1 dx - \int x^{-1} \cdot x^1 dx = \\
 &= \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} - \int x^{-1+\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 39:**  $\int \frac{8x^2 - 2}{2x + 1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{8x^2 - 2}{2x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{2(4x^2 - 1)}{2x + 1} dx = 2 \int \frac{(2x + 1)(2x - 1)}{2x + 1} dx = 2 \int (2x - 1) dx = 2 \left( \int 2x dx - \int dx \right) = \\ &= 2 \left( 2 \int x dx - \int dx \right) = 4 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} - 2x + C = 4 \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + C = 2x^2 - 2x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 40:**  $\int \frac{3x^3 - x - 1}{x^3} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{3x^3 - x - 1}{x^3} dx = \int 3dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = 3x - \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = 3x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$

**Detyra 41:**  $\int \sqrt[7]{x^5} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sqrt[7]{x^5} dx = \int x^{\frac{5}{7}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{7}+1}}{\frac{5}{7}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{12}{7}}}{\frac{12}{7}} + C = \frac{7}{12} x^{\frac{12}{7}} + C = \frac{7}{12} \sqrt[7]{x^{12}} + C = \frac{7}{12} x \sqrt[7]{x^5} + C$$

**Detyra 42:**  $\int \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx &= \int \left( \frac{x^3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \int (x - x^{-2}) dx = \int x dx - \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 43:**  $\int \frac{x^4}{x-1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^4}{x-1} dx &= \int \left( x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + x + \ln|x-1| + C = \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln|x-1| + C\end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 44:**  $\int \frac{(x^2+1)^2}{x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(x^2+1)^2}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{x^4+2x^2+1}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^4}{x^2} dx + 2 \int \frac{x^2}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \\ &= \int x^2 dx + 2 \int dx + \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 2x + \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x + \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x - 1 \frac{1}{x} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x - \frac{1}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 45:**  $\int \frac{(1+x)^2}{x(1+x^2)} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(1+x)^2}{x(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{1+2x+x^2}{x(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{1+x^2}{x(1+x^2)} dx + \int \frac{2x}{x(1+x^2)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \\ &= \ln|x| + 2 \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 46:**  $\int \frac{3+x}{3-x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3+x}{3-x} dx &= \int \frac{3}{3-x} dx + \int \frac{x}{3-x} dx = 3 \int \frac{dx}{3-x} + \int \frac{x-3+3}{3-x} dx = -3 \int \frac{d(3-x)}{3-x} - \int \frac{-x+3-3}{3-x} dx = \\ &= 3 - \ln|3-x| - \int \frac{3-x}{3-x} dx + 3 \int \frac{dx}{3-x} = -3 \ln|3-x| - x - 3 \ln|3-x| + C = -6 \ln|3-x| - x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 47:**  $\int (3-x^2)^3 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (3-x^2)^3 dx &= \int [3^3 - 3 \cdot 3^2 x + 3 \cdot 3x^4 - (x^2)^3] dx = 27 \int dx - 27 \int x^2 dx + 9 \int x^4 dx - \int x^6 dx = \\ &= 27x - 27 \frac{x^3}{3} + 9 \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + C = 27x - 9x^3 + \frac{9}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{7} x^7 + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 48:**  $\int \left( x^4 - \sqrt{x} + x\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( x^4 - \sqrt{x} + x\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx &= \int \left( x^4 - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{4}{3}} + x^{-2} \right) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{7}{3}}}{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C = \\ &= \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + \frac{3}{7}\sqrt[3]{x^7} - \frac{1}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 49:**  $\int \frac{(x+1)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(x+1)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + 2\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{x^5} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 2\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 50:**  $\int x(x+a)(x+b) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int x(x+a)(x+b) dx &= \int x(x^2 + xb + ax + ba) dx = \int (x^3 + bx^2 + ax^2 + xab) dx = \\ &= \int x^3 dx + \int bx^2 dx + \int ax^2 dx + \int xab dx = \int x^3 dx + b \int x^2 dx + a \int x^2 dx + ab \int x dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + b \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + a \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + ab \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + C = \frac{x^4}{4} + b \frac{x^3}{3} + a \frac{x^3}{3} + ab \frac{x^2}{2} + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}bx^3 + \frac{1}{3}ax^3 + \frac{1}{2}abx^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 51:**  $\int \frac{x^2 - 8x + 1}{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8x + 1}{x} dx = \int \left( \frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{8x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int \left( x - 8 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int x dx - 8 \int dx + \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{x^2}{2} - 8x + \ln|x| + C$$

**Detyra 52:**  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}}{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}}{x} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{(x+1)^2}}{x} dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx = x + \ln x + C$$

**Detyra 53:**  $\int \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx &= \int \left[ x \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{1}{x} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right] dx = \int \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x} + x + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) dx = \\ &= \int \left(x^3 + x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) dx = \int x^3 dx + \int x dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} + \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + \log|x| + \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C = \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \log|x| + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \log|x| + \frac{1}{2x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 54:**  $\int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2} dx &= \int \left( \frac{ax^2}{x^2} + \frac{bx}{x^2} + \frac{c}{x^2} \right) dx = \int \left( a + \frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2} \right) dx = a \int dx + b \int \frac{1}{x} dx + c \int x^{-2} dx = \\ &= ax + b \log|x| + \frac{cx^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = ax + b \log|x| + \frac{cx^{-1}}{-1} + C = ax + b \log|x| + \frac{c}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 55:**  $\int \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + 5x^4 \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} + 5x^4 \right) dx &= \int 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int 5x^4 dx = 3 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + 5 \int x^4 dx = 3 \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + 5 \frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1} + C = \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{2}{1} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5 \frac{x^5}{5} + C = 6\sqrt{x} + x^5 + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 56:**  $\int (\sqrt{x} + 1)(x - \sqrt{x} + 1) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*  $\int (\sqrt{x} + 1)(x - \sqrt{x} + 1) dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1 \right) dx = x + \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$

**Detyra 57:**  $\int \left( 5x^3 + 2x^{-5} - 7x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{5}{x} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

*Formula*  $\left| \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| + C \right|$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( 5x^3 + 2x^{-5} - 7x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{5}{x} \right) dx &= \int 5x^3 dx + \int 2x^{-5} dx - \int 7x dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \frac{5}{x} dx = \\ &= 5 \int x^3 dx + 2 \int x^{-5} dx - 7 \int x dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + 5 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{5x^{3+1}}{3+1} + \frac{2x^{-5+1}}{-5+1} - \frac{7x^{1+1}}{1+1} + \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + 5 \log|x| + C = \\ &= \frac{5x^4}{4} + \frac{2x^{-4}}{-4} - \frac{7x^2}{2} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + 5 \log|x| + C = \frac{5x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{2x^4} - \frac{7x^2}{2} + 2\sqrt{x} + 5 \log|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 58:**  $\int \frac{1+x+x^2}{x^2(1+x)} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1+x+x^2}{x^2(1+x)} dx &= \int \frac{(1+x)+x^2}{x^2(1+x)} dx = \int \left[ \frac{(1+x)}{x^2(1+x)} + \frac{x^2}{x^2(1+x)} \right] dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \\ &= \int x^{-2} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + \log|1+x| + C = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \log|1+x| + C = -\frac{1}{x} + \log|1+x| + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 59:**  $\int (x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x} dx &= \int (x^2 - 1)x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{5}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{2}{7}x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{7}(\sqrt{x})^7 - \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{x})^3 + C = 2(\sqrt{x})^3 \left( \frac{1}{7}x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 60:**  $\int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2-2)}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2-2)}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{x^4 - x^2 - 2}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{10}{3}} - x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) dx = \frac{3}{13} x^{\frac{13}{3}} - \frac{3}{7} x^{\frac{7}{3}} - 2 \cdot 3x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \\ &= \frac{3}{13} x^{\frac{13}{3}} - \frac{3}{7} x^{\frac{7}{3}} - 6\sqrt[3]{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 61:**  $\int \frac{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \left( 2 + x^{\frac{1}{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = 2 \int dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{6}} dx - \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2x + \frac{x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{\frac{7}{6}} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\ &= 2x + \frac{6\sqrt[6]{x^7}}{7} - 2\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 62:**  $\int \sqrt{ax+bx} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sqrt{ax+bx} dx = \int (ax+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)a} + C = \frac{(ax+b)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left(\frac{3}{2}a\right)} + C = \frac{2}{3a} (ax+b)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

**Detyra 63:**  $\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx &= \int (1 - x^{-2}) \left(x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int (1 - x^{-2}) \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int (1 - x^{-2}) x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \\ &= \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{-\frac{5}{4}}\right) dx = \frac{x^{\frac{7}{4}}}{\frac{7}{4}} - \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{-\frac{1}{4}} + C = \frac{4}{7} \sqrt[4]{x^7} + \frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{x}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 64:**  $\int x^2 (3-x)^4 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 (3-x)^4 dx &= \int x^2 (81 - 108x + 54x^2 - 12x^3 + x^4) dx = \int (81x^2 - 108x^3 + 54x^4 - 12x^5 + x^6) dx = \\ &= 81 \frac{x^3}{3} - 108 \frac{x^4}{4} + 54 \frac{x^5}{5} - 12 \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^7}{7} + C = 27x^3 - 27x^4 + \frac{54}{5}x^5 - 2x^6 + \frac{x^7}{7} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 65:**  $\int (2+x^2)^3 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int (2+x^2)^3 dx &= \int (8 + 12x^2 + 6x^4 + x^6) dx = \int 8 dx + \int 12x^2 dx + \int 6x^4 dx + \int x^6 dx = \\ &= 8 \int dx + 12 \int x^2 dx + 6 \int x^4 dx + \int x^6 dx = 8x + 12 \frac{x^3}{3} + 6 \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + C = 8x + 4x^3 + \frac{6}{5}x^5 + \frac{x^7}{7} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 66:**  $\int (4x^3 - 4x^{-5}) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int (4x^3 - 4x^{-5}) dx &= \int 4x^3 dx - \int 4x^{-5} dx = 4 \int x^3 dx - 4 \int x^{-5} dx = \frac{4x^{3+1}}{3+1} - \frac{4x^{-5+1}}{-5+1} + C = \\ &= \frac{4x^4}{4} - \frac{4x^{-4}}{-4} + C = x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 67:**  $\int \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x-1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1}{x-1} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + x - 1 \\ = x^2(x-1) + 1(x-1) \\ = (x-1)(x^2+1) \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{(x-1)(x^2+1)}{x-1} dx = \\ &= \int (x^2 + 1) dx = \int x^2 dx + 1 \int dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 68:**  $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left[ \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right] dx = 1 \int dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \left| \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C \right| = \\ &= x - \tan^{-1} x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 69:**  $\int \frac{3x^2 - 7x + 5}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x^2 - 7x + 5}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 3 \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx - 7 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} dx + 5 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 3 \int x^{2-\frac{1}{2}} dx - 7 \int x^{1-\frac{1}{2}} dx + 5 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= 3 \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - 7 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 5 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 3 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} - 7 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 5 \ln|x| + C = 3 \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} - 7 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 5 \ln|x| + C = \\ &= \frac{12x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{7} - \frac{14x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + 5 \ln|x| + C = \frac{12}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{14}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 5 \ln|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 70:**  $\int (x-3)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x-3)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x} dx &= \int (x^2 - 6x + 9) \cdot \sqrt{x} dx = \int (x^2 - 6x + 9) \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 6x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 9x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} - \frac{6x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + \frac{9x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{6x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{9x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{12}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 6x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 71:**  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{a^2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

**Detyra 72:**  $\int \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 1} dx &= \int \frac{x^2 - 1 + 4}{x^2 - 1} dx = \int \left( \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{4}{x^2 - 1} \right) dx = \int \left( 1 + \frac{4}{x^2 - 1} \right) dx = \\ &= 1 - \frac{4}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C = x - 2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C = x + 2 \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 73:**  $\int \frac{x^3 + x - 2}{x^2 + 1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 + x - 2}{x^2 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{x(x^2 + 1) - 2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \left( \frac{x(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = \int x dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 74:**  $\int \frac{x^2 - 8x + 1}{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 8x + 1}{x} dx = \int \left( \frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{8x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int \left( x - 8 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int x dx - 8 \int dx + \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{x^2}{2} - 8x + \ln|x| + C$$

**Detyra 75:**  $\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + \ln|x + \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 76:**  $\int (e^x + 3 \cos x - 4x^3 + 2) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (e^x + 3 \cos x - 4x^3 + 2) dx &= \int e^x dx + 3 \int \cos x dx - 4 \int x^3 dx + 2 \int dx = e^x + 3 \sin x - \frac{4x^4}{4} + 2x + C = \\ &= e^x + 3 \sin x - x^4 + 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 77:**  $\int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{(e^x + 1)(e^{2x} - e^x + 1)}{e^x + 1} dx = \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx = \int (e^2)^x dx - \int e^x dx + \int dx = \\ &= \frac{(e^2)^x}{\ln e^2} - e^x + x + C = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - e^x + x + C \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 78:**  $\int \left( e^{3x} - 2e^x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( e^{3x} - 2e^x + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx &= \int e^{3x} dx - 2 \int e^x dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + C \\ \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| + C \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} - 2e^x + \log|x| + C = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - 2e^x + \log|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 79:**  $\int (3^x - 4^x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (3^x - 4^x) dx = \int 3^x dx - \int 4^x dx = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} - \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + C$$

**Detyra 80:**  $\int (2^x + 5^x)^2 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2^x + 5^x)^2 dx &= \int (2^{2x} + 2 \cdot 2^x \cdot 5^x + 5^{2x}) dx = \int (4^{2x} + 2 \cdot 10^x + 25^x) dx = \\ &= \int 4^x dx + 2 \int 10^x dx + \int 25^x dx = \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + 2 \frac{10^x}{\ln 10} + \frac{25^x}{\ln 25} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 81:**  $\int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2^{x+1} - 5^{x-1}}{10^x} dx &= 2 \int \frac{2^x}{(2 \cdot 5)^x} dx - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5^x}{(2 \cdot 5)^x} dx = 2 \int 5^{-x} dx - \frac{1}{5} \int 2^{-x} dx = -2 \int 5^{-x} d(-x) + \frac{1}{5} \int 2^{-x} d(-x) = \\ &= -2 \frac{5^{-x}}{\ln 5} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{2^{-x}}{\ln 2} + C = \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^x \ln 2} - \frac{2}{5^x \ln 5} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 82:**  $\int \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1-x}{1+x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx - \int \frac{x}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx - \int \frac{1+x-1}{1+x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int 1 dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \\ &= \log|1+x| - x + \log|1+x| + C = 2 \log|1+x| - x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 83:**  $\int \frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x+2}{(x+1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{x+1+1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[ \frac{x+1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \int (x+1)^{-2} dx = \log|x+1| + \frac{(x+1)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \log|x+1| - \frac{1}{1+x} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 84:**  $\int \frac{2x}{(2x+1)^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{2x}{(2x+1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{2x+1-1}{(2x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[ \frac{2x+1}{(2x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} \right] dx = \int \frac{1}{(2x+1)} dx - \int (2x+1)^{-2} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{\log|ax+b|}{a} + C \\ &= \frac{\log|2x+1|}{2} - \frac{(2x+1)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = \frac{1}{2} \log|2x+1| + \frac{1}{2(2x+1)} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 85:**  $\int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{(a+b)^2}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \left[ \frac{x^2}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{2x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] dx = \\ &= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 2 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{2x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}+1}}{-\frac{3}{2}+1} + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 86:**  $\int 5^{3x+1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int 5^{3x+1} dx = \int a^{mx+b} dx = \frac{a^{mx+b}}{m \log a}; a > 0; a \neq 1 \left| = \frac{5^{3x+1}}{\log(5) \cdot 3} + C = \frac{5^{3x+1}}{3 \log 5} + C\right.$$

**Detyra 87:**  $\int \left( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{x} + x^a + a^x + ax \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{x} + x^a + a^x + ax \right) dx &= \frac{1}{a} \int x dx + a \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int x^a dx + \int a^x dx + a \int x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + a \log |x| + \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + \frac{a^x}{\log a} + a \frac{x^2}{2} + C = \frac{x^2}{2a} + a \log |x| + \frac{x^{a+1}}{\log a} + \frac{ax^2}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 88:**  $\int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx &= \int 1 dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \int x dx = \\ &= x + \tan^{-1} x - 2 \sin^{-1} x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C \\ \left| \begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \tan^{-1} x + C \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \sin^{-1} x + C \end{aligned} \right| \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 89:**  $\int (e^{x \log a} + e^{a \log x} + e^{a \log a}) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (e^{x \log a} + e^{a \log x} + e^{a \log a}) dx &= \left| \begin{aligned} m \log n &= \log n^m \\ e^{\log f(x)} &= f(x) \end{aligned} \right| = \int (e^{\log a^x} + e^{\log x^a} + e^{\log a^a}) dx = \int (a^x + x^a + a^a) dx = \\ &= \int a^x dx + \int x^a dx + \int a^a dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + a^a \cdot x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 90:**  $\int (x^a + a^x + e^x \cdot a^x + \sin \alpha) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^a + a^x + e^x \cdot a^x + \sin \alpha) dx &= \int x^a dx + \int a^x dx + \int (ea)^x dx + \int \sin \alpha dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + \frac{a^x}{\log a} + \frac{(ea)^x}{\log ea} + (\sin \alpha) \cdot x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 91:**  $\int \frac{(a^x + b^x)^2}{a^x \cdot b^x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(a^x + b^x)^2}{a^x \cdot b^x} dx &= \int \frac{(a^x)^2 + (b^x)^2 + 2a^x \cdot b^x}{a^x \cdot b^x} dx = \int \left[ \frac{(a^x)^2}{a^x \cdot b^x} + \frac{(b^x)^2}{a^x \cdot b^x} + \frac{2a^x \cdot b^x}{a^x \cdot b^x} \right] dx = \\ &= \int \left( \frac{a^x}{b^x} + \frac{b^x}{a^x} + 2 \right) dx = \int \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^x dx + \int \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^x dx + 2 \int dx = \left| \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} \right| = \\ &= \frac{\left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^x}{\log \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)} + \frac{\left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^x}{\log \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)} + 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 92:**  $\int \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^4 + x^2 + 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) - x^2}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \int \frac{(x^2 + 1 + x)(x^2 + 1 - x)}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \\ &= \int (x^2 + x + 1) dx = \int x^2 dx + \int x dx + \int 1 dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + x + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 93:**  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x+2}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x+2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x+2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x+2}}{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x+2}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x+2}}{(2x+1) - (2x+2)} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{\sqrt{2x+1} - \sqrt{2x+2}}{-1} dx = \int \sqrt{2x+2} dx - \int \sqrt{2x+1} dx = \int (2x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int (2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \left| \int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + C \right| = \frac{(2x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{2\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)} - \frac{(2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{2\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)} + C = \frac{1}{3}(2x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}(2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (2x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 94:**  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx &= \int \frac{(1+x)-1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \int \left( \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1+x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} \right) dx = \int (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \cdot 1} - \frac{(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\left(-\frac{1}{2}+1\right) \cdot 1} + C = \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 95:**  $\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}} dx &= \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}} dx = \int \frac{2x(\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x})}{(a+x) - (a-x)} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{2x(\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x})}{2x} dx = \int \sqrt{a+x} dx - \int \sqrt{a-x} dx = \int (a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int (a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{(a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{(-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)} + C = \frac{2}{3}(a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}(a-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \left[ (a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (a-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 96:**  $\int x\sqrt{5x-2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{5x-2} dx &= \frac{1}{5} \int 5x\sqrt{5x-2} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int (5x-2+5)\sqrt{5x-2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \int (5x-2)\sqrt{5x-2} dx + \frac{2}{5} \int \sqrt{5x-2} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int (5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \frac{2}{5} \int (5x-2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{5 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}+1\right)} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{(5x-2)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)} + C = \left| \int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a \cdot (n+1)} + C \right| = \\ &= \frac{2}{125} (5x-2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{4}{75} (5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 97:**  $\int (a^{5x-3} + e^{2x-3}) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (a^{5x-3} + e^{2x-3}) dx = \int a^{5x-3} dx + \int e^{2x-3} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \int a^{bx+c} dx = \frac{a^{bx+c}}{b \log a} + C \\ \int e^{ax+b} dx = \frac{e^{ax+b}}{a} + C \end{array} \right| = \frac{a^{5x-3}}{5 \log a} + \frac{e^{2x-3}}{2} + C$$

**Detyra 98:**  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x+b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b}}{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b}} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b}}{(x+a) - (x+b)} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x+b}}{a-b} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \int (x+a)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \frac{1}{a-b} \int (x+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{(x+b)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x+b)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a-b} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{(x+b)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a-b} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 99:**  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x+3} + \sqrt{5x-2}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x+3} + \sqrt{5x-2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5x+3} - \sqrt{5x-2}}{\sqrt{5x+3} - \sqrt{5x-2}} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{5x+3} - \sqrt{5x-2}}{(5x+3) - (5x-2)} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{5x+3} - \sqrt{5x-2}}{5} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left[ \int \sqrt{5x+3} dx - \int \sqrt{5x-2} dx \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \int (5x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int (5x-2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{(5x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 5} - \frac{(5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 5} \right] + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{2}{15} (5x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{15} (5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C = \frac{2}{75} \left[ (5x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (5x-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 100:**  $\int \frac{x^4 - 3x^2 - 3x - 2}{x^3 - x^2 - 2x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$I = \int \frac{x^4 - 3x^2 - 3x - 2}{x^3 - x^2 - 2x} dx = \underbrace{\int (x+1) dx}_A - \underbrace{\int \frac{(x+2) dx}{x(x-2)(x+1)}}_B$$

$$A = \int (x+1) dx = \int x dx + \int dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_1$$

$$B = \int \frac{(x+2) dx}{x(x-2)(x+1)} = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = -\ln|x| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + C_2$$

$$I = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_1 - \ln|x| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + C_2 = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \ln|x| + C$$

**Detyra 101:**  $\int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + e^x - 2}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + e^x - 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(e^x - 1)(e^x + 2)} = \int \left( \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{e^x - 1} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{e^x + 2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \underbrace{\int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1}}_A - \underbrace{\int \frac{dx}{e^x + 2}}_B \right]$$

$$A = \int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1} = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{1 - e^{-x}} = \int \frac{d(1 - e^{-x})}{1 - e^{-x}} = \ln|1 - e^{-x}| + C_1$$

$$B = \int \frac{dx}{e^x + 2} = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{1 + 2e^{-x}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1 + 2e^{-x})}{1 + 2e^{-x}} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1 + 2e^{-x}| + C_2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} [A - B] = \frac{1}{3} \ln|1 - e^{-x}| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|1 + 2e^{-x}| + C$$

**Detyra 102:**  $\int \frac{e^{5 \log_e x} - e^{4 \log_e x}}{e^{3 \log_e x} - e^{2 \log_e x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{5 \log_e x} - e^{4 \log_e x}}{e^{3 \log_e x} - e^{2 \log_e x}} dx &= \int \frac{e^{\log_e x^5} - e^{\log_e x^4}}{e^{\log_e x^3} - e^{\log_e x^2}} dx = \left| m \log_e n = \log_e n^m \right| = \int \frac{x^5 - x^4}{x^3 - x^2} dx = \left| e^{\log_e f(x)} = f(x) \right| = \\ &= \int \frac{x^4 (x-1)}{x^2 (x-1)} dx = \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 103:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\cos^4 x} &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \tan^2 x d(\tan x) + \int d(\tan x) = \\ &= \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + \tan x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 104:**  $\int \sin x \sin 2x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin x \sin 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos(x-2x) - \cos(x+2x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \cos x dx - \int \cos 3x dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 105:**  $\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx &= \int \cos 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos(x-3x) + \cos(x+3x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x (\cos(-2x) + \cos 4x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \cos 2x \cos 2x dx + \int \cos 2x \cos 4x dx \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \int dx + \int \cos 4x + \int \cos 2x dx + \int \cos 6x dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{6} \sin 6x \right) + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 106:**  $\int \sin 3x \cdot \cos 5x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin 3x \cdot \cos 5x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 8x + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 8x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \int \cos 8x \cdot d(8x) + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x \cdot d(2x) = \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C\end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 107:**  $\int \sin 2x \cdot \sin 3x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin 2x \cdot \sin 3x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos(-x) - \cos 5x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx - \frac{1}{10} \int \cos 5x d(5x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 108:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \tan x - \cot x + C$$

**Detyra 109:**  $\int (2x - 3 \sin x + \cos x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int (2x - 3 \sin x + \cos x) dx &= 2 \int x dx - 3 \int \sin x dx + \int \cos x dx = \int \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx = \\ &= \int \pm (\cos x - \sin x) dx = \pm (\sin x + \cos x) + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 110:**  $\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx &= \int \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x} dx = \int \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx = \\ &= \int \pm (\cos x - \sin x) dx = \pm (\sin x + \cos x) + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 111:**  $\int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx &= \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{1 + \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int dx = \tan x - x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 112:**  $\int (\sin x + \cos x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (\sin x + \cos x) dx = \int \sin x dx + \int \cos x dx = -\cos x + \sin x + C$$

**Detyra 113:**  $\int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 - \cos 2A = 2 \sin^2 A \\ 1 - \cos A = 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C = \frac{1}{2} (x - \sin x) + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 114:**  $\int \sin^3 (2x+1) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^3 (2x+1) dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A \\ 4 \sin^3 A = 3 \sin A - \sin 3A \\ \sin^3 A = \frac{3}{4} \sin A - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A \end{array} \right| = \int \left[ \frac{3}{4} \sin (2x+1) - \frac{1}{4} \sin (6x+3) \right] dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \int \sin (2x+1) dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin (6x+3) dx = \frac{3}{4} \left[ \frac{-\cos (2x+1)}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{-\cos (6x+3)}{6} \right] + C = \\ &= -\frac{3}{8} \cos (2x+1) + \frac{1}{24} \cos (6x+3) + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 115:**  $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int (1 - \cos x) dx = \int dx - \int \cos x dx = \\ &= x - \sin x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 116:**  $\int (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) dx = \left| \cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A \right| = \int -\cos 2x dx = -\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C$$

**Detyra 117:**  $\int \cos^4 2x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^4 2x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 + \cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A \\ 1 + \cos 4A = 2 \cos^2 2A \\ \left( \frac{1 + \cos 4A}{2} \right) = \cos^2 2A \end{array} \right| = \int \left( \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + 2 \cos 4x + \cos^2 4x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 + 2 \cos 4x + \frac{1 + \cos 8x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 + 2 \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 8x \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 8x \right) dx = \frac{3}{8} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 8x dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\sin 8x}{8} \right) + C = \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{64} \sin 8x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 118:**  $\int \sqrt{1 + \sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1 + \sin \frac{x}{2}} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos^2 A + \sin^2 A = 1 \\ \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A \\ \sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{\cos^2 \frac{x}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4}} dx = \\ &= \int \sqrt{\left( \cos \frac{x}{4} + \sin \frac{x}{4} \right)^2} dx = \int \left( \cos \frac{x}{4} + \sin \frac{x}{4} \right) dx = \int \cos \frac{x}{4} dx + \int \sin \frac{x}{4} dx = \\ &= \frac{\left( \sin \frac{x}{4} \right)}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\left( -\cos \frac{x}{4} \right)}{\frac{1}{4}} + C = 4 \sin \frac{x}{4} - 4 \cos \frac{x}{4} + C = 4 \left( \sin \frac{x}{4} - \cos \frac{x}{4} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 119:**  $\int \left( \sqrt{x} - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( \sqrt{x} - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) dx &= \int \sqrt{x} dx - \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \\ \cos A = 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1 \end{array} \right| = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} - \frac{1}{2} [x + \sin x] + C = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 120:**  $\int \sin^4 x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^4 x dx &= \int (\sin^2 x)^2 dx = \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos^2 2x - 2 \cos 2x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} - 2 \cos 2x \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x - 2 \cos 2x \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x - 2 \cos 2x \right) dx = \int \left( \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \int dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C = \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 121:**  $\int \cos^4 x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^4 x dx &= \int (\cos^2 x)^2 dx = \int \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos^2 2x + 2 \cos 2x) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} + 2 \cos 2x \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x + 2 \cos 2x \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x + 2 \cos 2x \right) dx = \int \left( \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \int dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C = \frac{3x}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 122:**  $\int \cos^2 nx dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^2 nx dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \cos^2 nx dx = \left| \cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2nx) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2nx dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} + C = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4n} \cdot \sin 2nx + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 123:**  $\int \sin^3 x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^3 x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin 3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A \\ 4 \sin^3 A = 3 \sin A - \sin 3A \\ \sin^3 A = \frac{3}{4} \sin A - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3A \end{array} \right| = \int \left( \frac{3}{4} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x \right) dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \sin x dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 3x dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{4} (-\cos x) - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{-\cos 3x}{3} \right) + C = -\frac{3}{4} \cos x + \frac{1}{12} \cos 3x + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 124:**  $\int \sin^2 (2x+5) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Zgjidhje: } \int \sin^2 (2x+5) dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos 2A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A \\ 2 \sin^2 A = 1 - \cos 2A \\ \sin^2 A = \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos (4x+10) dx = \\ &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin (4x+10)}{4} + C = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin (4x+10) + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 125:**  $\int \cos^3 x dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Zgjidhje: } \int \cos^3 x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos 3A = 4 \cos^3 A - 3 \cos A \\ 4 \cos^3 A = \cos 3A + 3 \cos A \\ \cos^3 A = \frac{\cos 3A + 3 \cos A}{4} \end{array} \right| = \int \left( \frac{\cos 3x + 3 \cos x}{4} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 3x dx + \int 3 \cos x dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + 3 \sin x \right] + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 126:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \tan \frac{x}{2} = t / d \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

**Detyra 127:**  $\int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \sin 2x \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \sin 2x \right) dx = \int dx + \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \sin 2x dx = x + \ln|x| + \underbrace{\int \sin 2x dx}_{I_1} + C =$$

$$I_1 = \int \sin 2x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 2x = u / d \\ 2dx = du \\ dx = \frac{du}{2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\sin u \cdot du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u du = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos u) + C_1 = -\frac{\cos x}{2}$$

$$\int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \sin 2x \right) dx = x + \ln|x| - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

**Detyra 128:**  $\int \sin(\sqrt{x-1}) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sin(\sqrt{x-1}) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{x-1} = t / d \\ x-1 = t^2 / d \\ dx = 2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\sin t}{t} 2tdt = 2 \int \sin t dt = -2 \cos t + C =$$

$$= -2 \cos(\sqrt{x-1}) + C$$

**Detyra 129:**  $\int \cos(ax+b) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \cos(ax+b) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ ax+b = u / d \\ adx = du \\ dx = \frac{du}{a} \end{array} \right| = \int \cos u \frac{du}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \int \cos u du = \frac{1}{a} \sin u + C =$$
$$= \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax+b) + C$$

**Detyra 130:**  $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1+\cos^2 x = u / d \\ -2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = du \\ 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = du \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{du}{u} = -\ln|u| + C =$$
$$= -\ln|1+\cos^2 x| + C$$

**Detyra 131:**  $\int \sin(5x-7) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sin(5x-7) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 5x-7 = u / d \\ 5dx = du \\ dx = \frac{du}{5} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \int \sin u du = -\frac{1}{5} \cos u + C = -\frac{1}{5} \cos(5x-7) + C$$

**Detyra 132:**  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x (1-\cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \cos x = u / d \\ \sin x dx = -du \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{1-u^2}{u^2} du$$
$$= \frac{1}{u} + u + C = \frac{1}{\cos x} + \cos x + C$$

**Detyra 133:**  $\int \cot^5 x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cot^5 x dx &= \int \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^5 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos^4 x}{\sin^5 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2}{\sin^5 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sin x = u / d \\ \cos x dx = du \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int \frac{(1 - u^2)^2}{u^5} du = \int \frac{1 - 2u^2 + u^4}{u^5} du = \int u^{-5} du - 2 \int u^{-3} du + \int \frac{du}{u} = -\frac{1}{4u^4} + \frac{1}{u^2} + \ln|u| + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\sin^4 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + \ln|\sin x| + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 134:**  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sin x - \cos x + 3} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \tan \frac{x}{2} = t / d; dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{4t}{1+t^2} - \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 3} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{4t^2 + 4t + 2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + t + \frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ t + \frac{1}{2} = u / d; du = dt \\ a^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{u^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C = \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} \arctan \frac{t + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \\ &= \arctan|2t + 1| + C = \arctan\left|2tg \frac{x}{2} + 1\right| + C\end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 135:**  $\int \frac{\sin x - \sin^3 x}{2\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sin x - \sin^3 x}{2\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x (1 - \sin^2 x)}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx = \int \frac{\sin x \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \cos x = t / d \\ \sin x dx = -dt \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{t^2}{t^2 + 1} dt = \\ &= -\int dt + \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = -t + \arctan t = -\cos x + \arctan(\cos x) + C\end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 136:**  $\int \frac{2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \arctan x = t / d \\ \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = dt \end{array} \right| = \int 2 \cdot t dt = 2 \frac{t^2}{2} + C = t^2 + C = \arctan x^2 + C$$

**Detyra 137:**  $\int \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \arctan x = u / d \\ \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = du \end{array} \right| = \int u^2 du = \frac{u^{2+1}}{2+1} + C = \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{(\arctan x)^3}{3} + C$$

**Detyra 138:**  $\int \sin ax dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \sin ax dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ ax = t / d \\ dx = \frac{1}{a} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{a} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{a} \cos t + C = -\frac{\cos ax}{a} x + C$$

**Detyra 139:**  $\int \cos ax dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \cos ax dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ ax = t / d \\ dx = \frac{1}{a} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{a} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{a} \sin t + C = \frac{\sin ax}{a} x + C$$

**Detyra 140:**  $\int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \cos x = t / d \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{t^3} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\tan^3 x} + C$$

**Detyra 141:**  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \cos x = t / d \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^3}} = -\int t^{-\frac{3}{2}} dt = -\frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\cos x}} + C$$

**Detyra 142:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \sqrt[4]{\cot x}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \sqrt[4]{\cot x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \cot x = t / d \\ -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt[4]{t}} = -\int t^{-\frac{1}{4}} dt = -\frac{t^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\frac{3}{4}} + C = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\cot^3 x} + C$$

**Detyra 143:**  $\int \frac{\cos x + 1}{\sin x + x} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{\cos x + 1}{\sin x + x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sin x + x = t / d \\ (\cos x + 1) dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| + C = \ln |\sin x + x| + C$$

**Detyra 144:**  $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x + 3} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin^2 x + 3} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sin^2 x + 3 = t / d \\ (2 \sin x \cos x) dx = dt \\ \sin 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln |t| + C = \ln |\sin^2 x + 3| + C$$

**Detyra 145:**  $\int \sqrt{1 + 4 \sin x} \cos x dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \sqrt{1 + 4 \sin x} \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{1 + 4 \sin x} = t / ^2 \\ 1 + 4 \sin x = t^2 / d \\ 4 \cos dx = 2tdt \\ \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} tdt \end{array} \right| = \int t \cdot \frac{1}{2} tdt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \frac{1}{6} t^3 + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(1 + 4 \sin x)^3} + C$$

**Detyra 146:**  $\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{dx}{1+x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{x} = t / ^2 \\ x = t^2 / d \\ dx = 2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\arctan t}{t} \cdot \frac{2tdt}{1+t^2} tdt = 2 \int \arctan t \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \arctan t = u / d \\ \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = du \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= 2 \int u du = 2 \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} + C = u^2 + C = (\arctan t)^2 + C = (\arctan \sqrt{x})^2 + C = \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} + C$$

**Detyra 147:**  $\sqrt{1-x}dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \sqrt{1-x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{1-x} = t / d \\ 1-x = t^2 / d \\ -dx = 2tdt \\ dx = -2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int t(-2t) dt = -2 \int t^2 dt = -\frac{2}{3} t^3 + C = -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1-x)^3} + C$$

**Detyra 148:**  $\int (3-2x)^6 dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \int (3-2x)^6 dx &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 3-2x = t / d \\ -2dx = dt \\ dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \int t^6 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^6 dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{6+1}}{6+1} + C = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^7}{7} + C = \\ &= -\frac{t^7}{14} + C = -\frac{(3-2x)^7}{14} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 149:**  $\int (5-2x)^2 dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \int (5-2x)^2 dx &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 5-2x = t / d \\ -2dx = dt \\ dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \int t^2 \left( -\frac{1}{2} dt \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^2 dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{2+1}}{2+1} + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} + C = -\frac{(5-2x)^3}{6} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 150:**  $\int \frac{dx}{x+4}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x+4} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x+4 = t / d \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|x+4| + C$$

**Detyra 151:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-5}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-5}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{2x-5} = t / ^2 \\ 2x-5 = t^2 / d \\ 2dx = 2tdt \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{tdt}{t} = \int dt = t + C = \sqrt{2x-5} + C$$

**Detyra 152:**  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^3}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^3} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x-2 = t / d \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t^3} = \int t^{-3} dt = \frac{t^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + C = \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2t^2} + C = -\frac{1}{2(x-2)^2} + C$$

**Detyra 153:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1+\sqrt{x} = t / d \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt \\ \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{2dt}{t} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} = 2 \ln|t| + C = 2 \ln|1+\sqrt{x}| + C$$

**Detyra 154:**  $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x)^4}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x)^4} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1-x = t / d \\ dx = -dt \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{dt}{t^4} = -\int t^{-4} dt = \frac{t^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + C = \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} + C = 3 \frac{1}{t^3} = \frac{3}{(1-x)^3} + C$$

**Detyra 155:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}-1}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{x} = t / d \\ x = t^2 / d \\ dx = 2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{2tdt}{t-1} = 2 \int \frac{t}{t-1} dt = 2 \int dt + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t-1} = 2t + 2 \ln|t-1| = 2\sqrt{x} + 2 \ln|\sqrt{x}-1| + C$$

**Detyra 156:**  $\int \sqrt{2x-3} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \sqrt{2x-3} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 2x-3 = t / d \\ 2dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{t} \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{t^3}}{3} + C = \frac{\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} + C$$

**Detyra 157:**  $\int \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1-x = t / d \\ -dx = dt \\ dx = -dt \end{array} \right| = - \int \sqrt[3]{t} dt = - \int t^{\frac{1}{3}} dt = - \frac{t^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + C = - \frac{3\sqrt[3]{t^4}}{4} + C = - \frac{3\sqrt[3]{(1-x)^4}}{4} + C$$

**Detyra 158:**  $\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x^2+1 = t / d \\ 2xdx = dt \\ xdx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

**Detyra 159:**  $\int \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x-3}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x-3}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{x-3} = t / ^2 \\ x-3 = t^2 \Rightarrow x = t^2 + 3 / d \\ dx = 2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{(t^2 + 3 - 2) \cdot 2tdt}{t} = 2 \int (t^2 + 1) dt =$$

$$= 2 \int t^2 dt + 2 \int dt = 2 \frac{t^3}{3} + 2 \cdot t = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-3)^3} + 2\sqrt{(x-3)} + C$$

**Detyra 160:**  $\int x\sqrt{2+3x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x\sqrt{2+3x^2} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{2+3x^2} = t / ^2 \\ 2+3x^2 = t^2 / d \\ 6xdx = 2tdt \\ xdx = \frac{tdt}{3} \end{array} \right| = \int t \cdot \frac{tdt}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \frac{t^3}{9} + C = \frac{\sqrt{(2+3x^2)^3}}{9} + C$$

**Detyra 161:**  $\int \frac{x^5}{x^6-1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x^5}{x^6-1} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x^6-1 = t / d \\ 6x^5 dx = dt \\ x^5 dx = \frac{dt}{6} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{6} \ln|t| = \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^6-1| + C$$

**Detyra 162:**  $\int \frac{dx}{5-3x}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{5-3x} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 5-3x = t / d \\ -3dx = dt \\ dx = -\frac{1}{3} dt \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|t| = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|5-3x| + C$$

**Detyra 163:**  $\int x\sqrt{x-1}dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x-1}dx &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{x-1} = t / d \\ x-1 = t^2 \Rightarrow x = t^2 + 1 / d \\ dx = 2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int (t^2 + 1)t \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int (t^2 + 1)t^2 dt = \\ &= 2 \int (t^4 + t^2) dt = 2 \int t^4 dt + 2 \int t^2 dt = 2 \frac{t^{4+1}}{4+1} + 2 \frac{t^{2+1}}{2+1} = 2 \frac{t^5}{5} + 2 \frac{t^3}{3} = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{(x-1)^5} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-1)^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 164:**  $\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x}dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \sqrt[3]{1-3x}dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt[3]{1-3x} = t / d \\ 1-3x = t^3 / d \\ -3dx = 3t^2 dt \\ dx = -t^2 dt \end{array} \right| = -\int t \cdot t^2 dt = -\int t^3 dt = -\frac{t^{3+1}}{3+1} + C = -\frac{t^4}{4} + C = -\frac{1}{4} t^4 + C = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt[3]{(1-3x)^4} + C$$

**Detyra 165:**  $\int (1+2x)^5 dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int (1+2x)^5 dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1+2x = t / d \\ 2dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int t^5 dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{5+1}}{5+1} + C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^6}{6} + C = \frac{t^6}{12} + C = \frac{1}{12} t^6 + C = \frac{1}{12} (1+2x)^6 + C$$



**Detyra 166:**  $\int (x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

*Mënyra : I*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = t \\ x = t^2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = \int ((t^2)^2 - 1)t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int (t^4 - 1)t^2 dt = 2 \int t^4 \cdot t^2 dt - 2 \int t^2 dt = \\ &= 2 \int t^6 dt - 2 \int t^2 dt = \frac{2}{7} t^7 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 = \frac{2}{7} (\sqrt{x})^7 - \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{x})^3 + C \end{aligned}$$

*Mënyra : II*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 1)\sqrt{x} dx &= \int (x^2 - 1)x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int \left( x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}+1}}{\frac{5}{2}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{7} (\sqrt{x})^7 - \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{x})^3 + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 167:**  $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{1+(x^3)^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x^3 = u \\ 3x^2 dx = du \\ x^2 dx = \frac{du}{3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan u + C = \frac{1}{3} \arctan x^3 + C$$

**Detyra 168:**  $\int \frac{2x^3}{4x^4+1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{2x^3}{4x^4+1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 4x^4+1 = t \\ 16x^3 dx = dt \\ 2 \cdot 8x^3 dx = dt \\ 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{8} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{8} \ln |t| = \frac{1}{8} |4x^4+1| + C$$

**Detyra 169:**  $\int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ \sqrt{e^x + 1} = t \quad |^2 \\ e^x + 1 = t^2 \quad / \quad d \\ e^x dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{2t dt}{t} = 2 \int dt = 2t + C = 2\sqrt{e^x + 1} + C$$

**Detyra 170:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-4x}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-4x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ \sqrt{3-4x} = t \quad |^2 \\ 3-4x = t^2 \quad / \quad d \\ -4dx = 2t dt \\ dx = -\frac{2}{4} dt \\ dx = -\frac{1}{2} t dt \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t dt}{t} = -\frac{1}{2} t = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3-4x} + C$$

**Detyra 171:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ \sqrt{e^x + 1} = u \quad |^2 \\ e^x + 1 = u^2 \quad / \quad d \\ e^x = u^2 - 1 \\ e^x dx = 2u du \\ dx = \frac{2u \cdot du}{e^x} = \frac{2u \cdot du}{u^2 - 1} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{2u \cdot du}{u(u^2 - 1)} = 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2 - 1} = \int \frac{du}{u-1} + \int \frac{-du}{u+1} = \ln|u-1| - \ln|u+1| + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} \right| + C$$

**Detyra 172:**  $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1+\ln x = t / d \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \\ dx = xdt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{xdt}{x \cdot t} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|1+\ln x| + C$$

**Detyra 173:**  $\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x\sqrt{x}-x\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x\sqrt{x}-x\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = t^6 / d \\ dx = 6t^5 dt \end{array} \right| = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)} = 6 \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt[3]{6}} \right| + C$$

**Detyra 174:**  $\int e^{\cos x} \sin x dx$

$$\text{Zgjidhje: } \int e^{\cos x} \sin x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \cos x = t / d \\ \sin x dx = -dt \end{array} \right| = -\int e^t dt = -e^t + C = -e^{\cos x} + C$$

**Detyra 175:**  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+2}{(x+1)^2-\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+2}{(x+1)^2-\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{x+1} = t / d \\ x+1 = t^2 \\ dx = 2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{t+2}{t^2-t} \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int \frac{t+2}{t-2} = 2 \int \left[ 1 + \frac{3}{t-1} \right] dt =$$

$$= 2t + 6 \ln|t-1| + C = 2\sqrt{x+1} + 6 \ln|\sqrt{x+1}-1| + C$$

**Detyra 176:**  $\int \frac{e^x dx}{4 + e^{2x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{4 + e^{2x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ e^x = t / d \\ e^x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{4 + t^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ a^2 = 4 / \sqrt{\phantom{x}} \\ a = 2 \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{t}{a} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{e^x}{2} + C$$

**Detyra 177:**  $\int \frac{(2^x + 1)^3}{2^x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(2^x + 1)^3}{2^x} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 2^x = t / d \\ 2^x \ln 2 dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{\ln 2 \cdot 2^x} = \frac{dt}{\ln 2 \cdot t} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{(t+1)^3}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{\ln 2 \cdot t} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \frac{t^3 + 3t^2 + 3t + 1}{t^2} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left[ \int \left( t + 3 + \frac{3}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt \right] = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left( \frac{t^2}{2} + 3t + 3 \ln |t| - \frac{1}{t} \right) + C = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left( \frac{2^{2x}}{2} + 3 \cdot 2^x + 3x \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2^x} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 178:**  $\int e^x \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int e^x \sqrt{1 + e^x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1 + e^x = t / d \\ e^x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1 + e^x)^3} + C$$

**Detyra 179:**  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x + \frac{1}{2} = t / d; dx = dt \\ a^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{t}{a} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg \left( \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$

**Detyra 180:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x}}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{16}}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x + \frac{3}{4} = t; dx = dt \\ a^2 = \frac{9}{16} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - a^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left( t + \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} \right) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left( \frac{4x+3}{4} + \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x} \right) + C$$

**Detyra 181:**  $\int (4x+3)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int (4x+3)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 4x+3 = u \\ 4dx = du \\ dx = \frac{du}{4} \end{array} \right| = \int u^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{du}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int u^{\frac{1}{3}} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + C =$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} u^{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \frac{3}{16} (4x+3)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

**Detyra 182:**  $\int \frac{xdx}{(1-x^2)^3}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{xdx}{(1-x^2)^3} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1-x^2 = u \\ -2xdx = du \\ xdx = \frac{du}{-2} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u^3} = \frac{1}{4u^2} + C = \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^2} + C$$

**Detyra 183:**  $\int e^x \cdot \sqrt{1-e^x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int e^x \cdot \sqrt{1-e^x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 1-e^x = u^2 \\ e^x dx = -2u du \\ -e^x dx = 2u du \end{array} \right| = -2 \int u^2 du = -\frac{2}{3} u^3 + C = -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1-e^x)^3} + C$$

**Detyra 184:**  $\int e^{-x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int e^{-x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ -x = u / d \\ -dx = du \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-1} \end{array} \right| = \int e^u \frac{du}{-1} = -\int e^u du = -e^u + C = -e^{-x} + C$$

**Detyra 185:**  $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x + 5}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x + 5} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 \pm p + q = \\ \left(x \pm \frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 \pm q \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{5}{3}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{14}{9}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x - \frac{1}{3} = t / d \\ dx = dt \\ a^2 = \frac{14}{9}, \quad a = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \arctan \frac{t}{k} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \arctan \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot 3}{\sqrt{14}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \arctan \frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{14}} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 186:**  $\int \frac{dx}{ax+b}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ ax+b = u / d \\ adx = du \\ dx = \frac{du}{a} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{du}{a}}{u} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

**Detyra 187:**  $\int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{1+x^2}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = t / d \\ \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot (\sqrt{1+x^2} + x) dx = dt \\ \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = dt \\ \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt =$$

$$= \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{t^3} + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\left[ \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \right]^3} + C$$

**Detyra 188:**  $\int x \cdot \sin x dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int x \cdot \sin x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x, \quad dv = \sin x dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x \end{array} \right| = -x \cdot \cos x - \int (-\cos x) dx =$$

$$= -x \cdot \cos x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cdot \cos x + \sin x + C$$

**Detyra 189:**  $\int \ln x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = \ln x, \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad v = \int dx = x \end{array} \right| = x \ln x - \int x \frac{dx}{x} = x \ln x - \int dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

**Detyra 190:**  $\int (x-1) \cdot e^x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int (x-1) \cdot e^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x-1, \quad dv = e^x dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int e^x dx = e^x \end{array} \right| = (x-1)e^x - \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = (x-1)e^x - e^e + C$$

**Detyra 191:**  $\int (x^2 + 2x) \cdot e^x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 + 2x) \cdot e^x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x+1, \quad dv = e^x dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int e^x dx = e^x \end{array} \right| = (x^2 + 2x)e^x - \int (2x+2) \cdot e^x dx = \\ &= (x^2 + 2x)e^x - 2 \int (x+1)e^x dx = (x^2 + 2x)e^x - 2 \left| (x+1)e^x - \int e^x dx \right| = (x^2 + 2x)e^x - 2(x+1)e^x + 2e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 192:**  $\int x \ln x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = \ln x, \quad dv = x dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad v = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$



**Detyra 193:**  $\int x \cdot e^x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x \cdot e^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ u = x, \quad dv = e^x dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int e^x dx = e^x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C$$

**Detyra 194:**  $\int \arctan x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int \arctan x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ u = \arctan x, \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx, \quad v = \int dx = x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= x \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = x \cdot \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2| + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 195:**  $\int x \cdot \arctan x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cdot \arctan x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ u = \arctan x, \quad dv = x dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}, \quad v = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 + 1 - 1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} x + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 196:**  $\int e^x \cos x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = e^x / d; du = e^x \\ dv = \cos x dx \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right| = e^x \sin x - \left[ -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x dx \right] =$$

$$= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - \int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x + \cos x) + C$$

**Detyra 197:**  $\int \frac{x dx}{\sin^2 x}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sin^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x \mid d; du = dx \\ dv = \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \\ v = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{x dx}{\sin^2 x} = u \cdot v \cdot \int u du = -x \cdot \cot x + \underbrace{\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx}_{I_1} =$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t / d \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln |t| + C = \ln |\sin x| + C = -x \cdot \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + C$$

**Detyra 198:**  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = \frac{1}{x^3} dx \quad v = \int x^{-3} dx = \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{x^{-2}}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \int x^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \ln x + \frac{x^{-2}}{-4} + C = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \left( \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \right) + C$$

**Detyra 199:**  $\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$

*Zgjidhje*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \quad du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = \\
 &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+x^2 = t \\ x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \\
 &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 200:**  $\int x^3 (\ln x)^2 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^3 (\ln x)^2 dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = (\ln x)^2 \quad du = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x^3 dx \quad v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int x^3 \ln x dx = \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x^3 dx \quad v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx \right) = \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln x)^2 - \frac{x^4}{8} \ln x + \frac{x^4}{32} + C = \frac{x^4}{4} \left( (\ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{8} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 201:**  $\int x \ln(x^2 - 1) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x \ln(x^2 - 1) dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x^2 - 1 = t / d \\ 2x dx = dt \\ x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln t dt = |\text{me integral parcial}| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (t \ln t - t) + C = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \ln |x^2 - 1| - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) + C = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1) \ln |x^2 - 1| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

**Detyra 202:**  $\int x^4 \cos x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int x^4 \cos x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x^4 \quad du = 4x^3 dx \\ dv = \cos x dx \quad v = \sin x \end{array} \right| = x^4 \sin x - 4 \int x^3 \sin x dx =$$

$$= x^4 \sin x - 4 \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x^3 \quad du = 3x^2 dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \quad v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| = x^4 \sin x - 4 \left( -x^3 \cos x + 3 \int x^2 \cos x dx \right) =$$

$$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12 \int x^2 \cos x dx = x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12 \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx \\ dv = \cos x dx \quad v = \sin x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12 \left( x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx \right) = x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12x^2 \sin x + 24 \int x \sin x dx =$$

$$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12x^2 \sin x + 24 \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \quad v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12x^2 \sin x + 24 \left( -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \right) =$$

$$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12x^2 \sin x - 24x \cos x + 24 \sin x + C =$$

$$= \sin x (x^4 - 12x^2 + 24) + \cos x (4x^3 - 24x) + C$$

**Detyra 203:**  $\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 = (1-x)(1+x) \\ \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x} \Rightarrow 1 = A + Ax + B - Bx \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 1 = (A-B)x + A + B \Rightarrow (A-B=0) \wedge (A+B=1) \Rightarrow A=B=\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1+x} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) + C = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} + C$$

**Detyra 204:**  $\int \frac{5x-7}{x(2x^2-4x-6)} dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int \frac{5x-7}{x(2x^2-4x-6)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5x-7}{x(x^2-2x-3)} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2-2x-3 = (x-3)(x+1) \\ \frac{5x-7}{x(x-3)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{x+1} \\ \Rightarrow 5x-7 = A(x-3)(x+1) + Bx(x+1) + Cx(x-3) \\ \Rightarrow 5x-7 = Ax^2 - 2Ax - 3A + Bx^2 + Bx + Cx^2 - 3Cx \\ \Rightarrow 5x-7 = (A+B+C)x^2 + (-2A+B-3C)x + (-3A) \\ \Rightarrow (A+B+C=0) \wedge (-2A+B-3C=5) \wedge (-3A=-7) \\ A=\frac{7}{3}, C=-3, B=\frac{2}{3}. \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5x-7}{x(x^2-2x-3)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{7}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x-3} - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{7}{3} \ln|x| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|x-3| - 3 \ln|x+1| \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{7}{6} \ln|x| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-3| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+1| + C = \ln \sqrt[6]{x^7} + \ln \sqrt[3]{x-3} - \ln \sqrt{(x+1)^3} + C = \ln \sqrt[6]{\frac{x^7(x-3)^2}{(x+1)^9}} + C$$

**Detyra 205:**  $\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+4} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+4} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2-5x+4=(x-1)(x-4), \\ \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+4} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-4} \Rightarrow 2x+1 = Ax-4A+Bx-B \\ \Rightarrow 2x-1=(A+B)x-(4A+B) \Rightarrow (A+B=2) \wedge (4A+B=-1) \\ \Rightarrow (A=-1) \wedge (B=3) \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+4} dx = -\int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 3\int \frac{dx}{x-4} = -\ln(x-1) + 3\ln(x-4) + C = \ln \frac{(x-4)^3}{x-1} + C$$

**Detyra 206:**  $\int \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2+x-6=(x-2)(x+3) \\ \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} = \frac{3x+4}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+3} \\ 3x+4 = A(x+3) + B(x-2) \Rightarrow 3x+4 = Ax+3A+Bx-2B = \\ \Rightarrow 3x+4 = (A+B)x+3A-2B \Rightarrow 3 = A+B \wedge 3A-2B=4 \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=3 \\ 3A-2B=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=2 \wedge B=1 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\int \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} dx = \int \frac{2}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x+3} = 2\ln|x-2| + \ln|x+3| + C$$

**Detyra 207:**  $\int \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 4x^2 - 2}{x^3(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 4x^2 - 2}{x^3(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 4x^2 - 2}{x^3(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x^3} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x} + \frac{Dx + E}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{Fx + G}{x^2 + 1} \\ \Rightarrow x^6 + x^4 - 4x^2 - 2 = A(x^2 + 1)^2 + Bx(x^2 + 1)^2 + Cx^2(x^2 + 1) \\ + (Dx + E)x^3 + (Fx + G)(x^2 + 1)x^3 \\ \Rightarrow x^6 + x^4 - 4x^2 - 2 = (C + F)x^6 + (B + G)x^5 + (A + 2C + D + F)x^4 \\ + (2B + E + G)x^3 + (2A + C)x^2 + Bx + A \\ \Rightarrow A = -2, B = 0, C = 0, D = 2, E = 0, F = 1, G = 0 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\int \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 4x^2 - 2}{x^3(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = -2 \int \frac{dx}{x^3} + \int \frac{2x dx}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + C = \frac{1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)} + \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + C$$

### 3.2 Integrali i caktuar

Le të jetë  $f$  funksion i përkufizuar në segmentin  $[a, b]$  dhe le të jetë  $P = \{a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b\}$  një ndarje e çfarëdoshme e segmentit  $[a, b]$  në  $n$  pjesë dhe le të jenë  $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] (1 \leq i \leq n)$ . Shënojmë me  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} (1 \leq i \leq n)$ .

(1) Shuma

$$S_n(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i,$$

quhet shumë integrale për funksionin  $f$  në segmentin  $[a, b]$  që i përgjigjet ndarjes  $P$ .

(2) Numri  $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(f)$  nëse ekziston dhe nëse nuk varet nga ndarja  $P$  e as nga zgjedhja e pikave  $\xi_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$  quhet integral i caktuar i funksionit  $f$  në segmentin  $[a, b]$ . Do të shkruajmë

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(f) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i.$$

Funksionin  $f$  e quajmë funksion nënintegral, kurse shprehjen  $f(x)dx$  shprehje nënintegrale. Numri  $a$  quhet kufi i poshtëm i integralit, kurse  $b$  kufi i sipërm.

Funksioni  $f$  për të cilin ekziston  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  quhet funksion i integrueshëm.

**Ekzistenca e integralit të caktuar.** Janë të vërteta këto pohime:

(3) Çdo funksion i vazhdueshëm në segmentin  $[a, b]$  është i integrueshëm në  $[a, b]$ .

(4) Çdo funksion monoton në segmentin  $[a, b]$  është i integrueshëm në  $[a, b]$ .



## Vetitë e integralit të caktuar

$$1^0 \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$2^0 \int_a^b kf(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$3^0 \int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$4^0 \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \quad (a < c < b)$$

$$5^0 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_a^a f(x) dx \quad \text{për } f(x) \text{ është funksion çift}$$

$$6^0 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{për } f(x) \text{ është funksion tek}$$

$$7^0 \int_a^b U dV = U \cdot V \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b V dU \quad \text{integrimi në pjesë}$$

### Detyra të zgjidhura:

**Detyra 1:**  $\int_1^3 x^3 dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int_1^3 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_1^3 = \frac{3^4}{4} - \frac{1^4}{4} = \frac{81-1}{4} = \frac{80}{4} = 20$$

**Detyra 2:**  $\int_1^2 4x^3 dx$

Zgjidhje:

$$\int_1^2 4x^3 dx = 4 \int_1^2 x^3 dx = 4 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 = x^4 \Big|_1^2 = 2^4 - 1^4 = 15$$

**Detyra 3:**  $\int_1^4 x^2 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^4 x^2 dx = \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{4^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} = \frac{64}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 21$$

**Detyra 4:**  $\int_a^b x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_a^b x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_a^b = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$$

**Detyra 5:**  $\int_0^1 x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Detyra 6:**  $\int_3^5 x^2 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_3^5 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_3^5 = \frac{5^3}{3} - \frac{3^3}{3} = \frac{125 - 27}{3} = \frac{98}{3}$$

**Detyra 7:**  $\int_1^5 x^3 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^5 x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_1^5 = \frac{5^4}{4} - \frac{1^4}{4} = \frac{625 - 1}{4} = \frac{624}{4} = 156$$

**Detyra 8:**  $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} = \frac{8-1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

**Detyra 9:**  $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_2^3 = \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

**Detyra 10:**  $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = (\ln x) \Big|_1^2 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2 - 0 = \ln 2$$

**Detyra 11:**  $\int_{-2}^3 2x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-2}^3 2x dx = 2 \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} = 2 \frac{x^2}{2} = x^2 \Big|_{-2}^3 = 3^2 - (-2)^2 = 9 - 4 = 5$$

**Detyra 12:**  $\int_1^3 e^{-x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^3 e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_1^3 = -e^{-3} + e$$

**Detyra 14:**  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\cos \pi - (-\cos 0) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

**Detyra 15:**  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \sin \pi - \sin 0 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

**Detyra 16:**  $\int_0^1 e^{3x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e^3}{3} - \frac{e^0}{3} = \frac{e^3 - 1}{3}$$

**Detyra 17:**  $\int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} \cos x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_{-\pi}^{2\pi} = \sin(2\pi) - \sin(-\pi) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

**Detyra 18:**  $\int_{-2\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_{-2\pi}^{\pi} = -\cos(\pi) + \cos(-2\pi) = -(-1) + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

**Detyra 19:**  $\int_{-2\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x \Big|_{-2\pi}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(\pi) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(-2\pi) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

**Detyra 20:**  $\int_{-3\pi}^0 \cos 3x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-3\pi}^0 \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \Big|_{-3\pi}^0 = \frac{1}{3} \sin(3 \cdot 0) - \frac{1}{3} \sin(-9\pi) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

**Detyra 21:**  $\int_0^1 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx = \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{6}$$

**Detyra 22:**  $\int_{-1}^1 2^t dt$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-1}^1 2^t dt = \frac{2^t}{\ln 2} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{\ln 2} (2 - 2^{-1}) = \frac{3}{2 \ln 2}$$

**Detyra 23:**  $\int_1^3 (2x^2 + 3x - 4) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 (2x^2 + 3x - 4) dx &= 2 \int_1^3 x^2 dx + 3 \int_1^3 x dx - 4 \int_1^3 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^3 + 4 \cdot x \Big|_1^3 = \\ &= 2 \cdot \left( 9 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + 3 \cdot \left( \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 4 \cdot (3 - 1) = \frac{52}{3} + 12 - 8 = \frac{64}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 24:**  $\int_1^2 \left( 3x^2 - \frac{2}{x} + 4 \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \left( 3x^2 - \frac{2}{x} + 4 \right) dx &= 3 \int_1^2 x^2 dx - 2 \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} + 4 \int_1^2 dx = 3 \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_1^2 - 2 \ln x \Big|_1^2 + 4x \Big|_1^2 = \\ &= (2^3 - 1^3) - 2 \ln 2 + 4(2 - 1) = 11 - \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 25:**  $\int_1^2 (x-1)^3 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^2 (x-1)^3 dx = \int_1^2 (x-1)^3 d(x-1) = \left. \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} \right|_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} [(2-1)^4 - (1-1)^4] = \frac{1}{4}(1-0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

**Detyra 26:**  $\int_1^2 \frac{2x^2+1}{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^2 \frac{2x^2+1}{x} dx = \int_1^2 2x dx + \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} = \left( 2 \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x| \right) \Big|_1^2 = (4 + \ln 2) - (1 + \ln 1) = 4 + \ln 2 - 1 - 0 = 3 + \ln 2$$

**Detyra 27:**  $\int_1^2 \frac{x^2-9}{x^2-3x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{x^2-9}{x^2-3x} dx &= \int_1^2 \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{x(x-3)} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{x+3}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x} \right) dx = \int_1^2 dx + 3 \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} = \\ &= (x + 3 \ln|x|) \Big|_1^2 = (2 + 3 \ln 2) - (1 + 3 \cdot 0) = 2 + 3 \ln 2 - 1 = 1 + 3 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 28:**  $\int_2^3 \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^3 \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x^2} dx &= \int_2^3 \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2} dx = \int_2^3 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{6}{x^2} \right) dx = \int_2^3 dx + \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{x} - 6 \int_2^3 x^{-2} dx = \\ &= \left( x + \ln|x| - 6 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} \right) \Big|_2^3 = \left( x + \ln|x| + \frac{6}{x} \right) \Big|_2^3 = (3 + \ln 3 + 2) - (2 + \ln 2 + 3) = 5 + \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 29:**  $\int_3^6 \frac{(2-x)^4}{x^2 - 4x + 4} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_3^6 \frac{(2-x)^4}{x^2 - 4x + 4} dx &= \int_3^6 \frac{(2-x)^4}{(2-x)^2} dx = \int_3^6 (2-x)^2 dx = - \int_3^6 (2-x)^2 d(2-x) = \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (2-x)^3 \right]_3^6 = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} [(2-x)^3]_3^6 - \frac{1}{3} [-64 - (-1)] \Big|_3^6 = -\frac{1}{3} [-64 - (-1)] = -\frac{1}{3} (-63) = 21 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 30:**  $\int_1^4 \frac{(x^4 - x^2)^4}{x^2 + x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \frac{(x^4 - x^2)^4}{x^2 + x} dx &= \int_1^4 \frac{(x^2 + x)(x^2 - x)}{x^2 + x} dx = \int_1^4 (x^2 - x) dx = \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^4 = \left( \frac{64}{3} - \frac{16}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{128 - 48}{6} - \frac{2 - 3}{6} = \frac{80}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{81}{6} = \frac{27}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 31:**  $\int_1^{16} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{16} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^{16} \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int_1^{16} \sqrt{x} dx - \int_1^{16} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^{16} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int_1^{16} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}} \Big|_1^{16} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}} \Big|_1^{16} = \frac{2}{3} \left( 16^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - 2 \left( 16^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} (64 - 1) - 2(4 - 1) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 63 - 2 \cdot 3 = 42 - 6 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 32:**  $\int_0^4 \sqrt{2x+1} \, dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{2x+1} \, dx = \int_0^4 (2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 (2x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(2x+1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(2x+1)^3} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{26}{3}$$

**Detyra 33:**  $\int_1^4 \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx &= \int_1^4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int_1^4 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left( \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} \right) \Big|_1^4 = \left( \frac{2}{4} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 \right) = \\ &= \left( \frac{16}{3} + 4 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} + 3 \right) = \frac{28}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 34:**  $\int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{(1-2x)^2} \, dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{(1-2x)^2} \, dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-2x)^{\frac{2}{3}} d(1-2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} (1-2x)^{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{3}{10} (1-2x) \cdot \sqrt[3]{(1-2x)^2} \Big|_0^1 = \\ &= -\frac{3}{10} \cdot (-1 \cdot 1 - 1) = -\frac{3}{10} (-2) = \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 35:**  $\int_1^4 \left( \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x} - 3x^2 + 2x + 3 \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \left( \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x} - 3x^2 + 2x + 3 \right) dx &= \frac{3}{2} \int_1^4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - 3 \int_1^4 x^2 dx + 2 \int_1^4 x dx + 3 \int_1^4 dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 - 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^4 + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^4 + 3x \Big|_1^4 = \\ &= \sqrt{x^3} \Big|_1^4 - x^3 \Big|_1^4 + x^2 \Big|_1^4 + 3x \Big|_1^4 = -3 \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 36:**  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^5 - 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 1}{x^4} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{2x^5 - 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 1}{x^4} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \left( 2x + \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^4} \right) dx = 2 \int_{-1}^1 x dx + 3 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int_{-1}^1 x^{-2} dx - \int_{-1}^1 x^{-4} dx = \\ &= x^2 \Big|_{-1}^1 + 3 \ln|x| \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{2}{x} \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{3x^3} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 37:**  $\int_1^e \left( \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e \left( \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x} \right) dx &= \int_1^e \left( x - 5 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \int_1^e x dx - 5 \int_1^e dx + \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^e - 5x \Big|_1^e + \ln x \Big|_1^e = \\ &= \left( \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 5 \cdot (e - 1) + (\ln e - \ln 1) = \frac{e^2 - 10e + 11}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 38:**  $\int_1^2 \frac{5x - 2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{5x - 2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx &= \int_1^2 \left( \frac{5x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left( 5 \cdot x^1 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 2 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left( 5x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 5x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx - \int_1^2 2x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = 5 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}+1}}{\frac{2}{3}+1} \Big|_1^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{1-\frac{1}{3}}}{1-\frac{1}{3}} \Big|_1^2 = 5 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{3}}}{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_1^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_1^2 = \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{3}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_1^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_1^2 = \\ &= 3x^{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_1^2 - 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_1^2 = 3 \cdot \left( 2^{\frac{5}{3}} - 1 \right) - 3 \cdot \left( 2^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1 \right) = 3 \cdot \left[ 2^{\frac{5}{3}} - 1 - 2^{\frac{2}{3}} + 1 \right] = 3 \cdot \left[ 2^{\frac{5}{3}} - 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \right] = 3 \cdot \left[ 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \right] = \\ &= 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} = 3\sqrt[3]{2^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 39:**  $\int_0^1 e^{3x+1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 e^{3x+1} dx = \frac{e^{3x+1}}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e^4 - e}{3}$$

**Detyra 40:**  $\int_a^b \sin x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_a^b \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_a^b = \cos a - \cos b$$

**Detyra 41:**  $\int_a^b \cos x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_a^b \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_a^b = \sin b - \sin a$$

**Detyra 42:**  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^3} = \arctan \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**Detyra 43:**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x + \cos x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x + \cos x) dx = (-\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left( -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - (-\cos 0 + \sin 0) = (-0 + 1) - (-1 + 0) = 2$$

**Detyra 44:**  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (4 \cos x + 2 \sin x) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (4 \cos x + 2 \sin x) dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin x dx = -4 \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + 2(-\cos x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = -4 + 2 = -2$$

**Detyra 45:**  $\int_2^1 \sin \pi x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_2^1 \sin \pi x dx = -\int_1^2 \cos \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^2 \cos \pi x d(\pi x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{1}{\pi} (\sin 2\pi - \sin \pi) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot 0 = 0$$

**Detyra 46:**  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos x) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \left( -\cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right) \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 47:**  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) d \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{3} (-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 48:**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x d(2x) = \left( \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \left( \frac{1}{4} \sin \pi - \sin 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 49:**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \cdot \sin x dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 x) d(\cos x) = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d(\cos x) + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x d(\cos x) = \\ &= \left( -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left( -0 + \frac{0}{3} \right) - \left( -1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 50:**  $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë :} \\ x = \sin t \\ dx = \cos t dt \\ x = -1, \quad t = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad x = 1, \quad t = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right| = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \left( \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 51:**  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left( \tan x \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

**Detyra 52:**  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{1-x} = t^2 \\ 1-x = t^2 \\ x = 1-t^2 / d \\ dx = -2tdt \\ x|_0^1 = t|_1^0 \end{array} \right| = \int_1^0 t(-2tdt) = -\int_0^1 (-2t^2) dt = 2 \int_0^1 t^2 dt = 2 \left. \frac{t^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = 2 \frac{1^3}{3} - 0 = \frac{2}{3}$$

**Detyra 53:**  $\int_0^2 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+4x}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^2 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+4x}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{1+4x} = t \Rightarrow 1+4x = t^2 \\ 4x = t^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}t^2 - \frac{1}{4} / d \\ dx = \frac{1}{2}tdt \\ x|_0^2 = t|_1^3 \end{array} \right| = \int_1^3 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}t^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right)}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2}tdt = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(t^2 - 1)dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_1^3 (t^2 - 1)dt = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{t^3}{3} - t \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{1}{8} \left[ \left( \frac{27}{3} - 3 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{8} \left( 6 + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{20}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

**Detyra 54:**  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{3x+1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{3x+1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ 3x+1 = u / d \\ 3dx = du \\ 3 \cdot 0 + 1 = 1 \quad 3 \cdot 1 + 1 = 4 \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2 \cdot 4^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} - \frac{2 \cdot 1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} = \frac{16-2}{9} = \frac{14}{9}$$

**Detyra 55:**  $\int_0^3 x\sqrt{1+x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^3 x\sqrt{1+x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{1+x} = t \\ x = t^2 - 1 \\ dx = 2tdt \\ x = 0, \quad t = 1 \\ x = 3, \quad t = 2 \end{array} \right| = \int_1^2 (t^2 - 1) \cdot t \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_1^2 (t^4 - t^2) dt = 2 \left( \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^2 =$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{32-1}{5} - \frac{8-1}{3} \right) = \frac{62}{5} - \frac{14}{3} = \frac{116}{15}$$

**Detyra 56:**  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ e^x = t \\ e^x dx = dt \\ x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 1 \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow e \end{array} \right| = \int_1^e \frac{dt}{t+1} = \ln(t+1) \Big|_1^e = \ln(e+1) - \ln 2 = \ln \left( \frac{e+1}{2} \right)$$

**Detyra 57:**  $\int_{1/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{1/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = \sin t \\ dx = \cos t dt \\ x|_{1/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} = t|_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \end{array} \right| = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^2 t \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} dt = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t \sqrt{\cos^2 t}} dt =$$

$$= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t} dt = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt = -\cot t \Big|_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - (-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

**Detyra 58:**  $\int_1^8 \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^8 \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{x+1} = t \Rightarrow x+1 = t^2 \\ x = t^2 - 1 / dx = 2t dt \\ x|_1^8 = t|_2^3 \end{array} \right| = \int_2^3 \frac{t}{t^2-1} 2t dt = 2 \int_2^3 \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt =$$

$$= 2 \int_2^3 \frac{t^2-1+1}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int_2^3 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1} \right) dt = 2 \int_2^3 dt + 2 \int_2^3 \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = 2 \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right) \Big|_2^3 =$$

$$= 2 \left[ \left( 3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2}{4} \right) - \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = 2 \left[ \left( 3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] =$$

$$= 2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2}{1} \right) = 2 + \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

**Detyra 59:**  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ e^x = t \\ e^x dx = dt \\ x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 1 \\ x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow e \end{array} \right| = \int_1^e \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \arctan t \Big|_1^e = \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

**Detyra 60:**  $\int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 8} \sqrt{e^x + 1} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\ln 3}^{\ln 8} \sqrt{e^x + 1} dx &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ \sqrt{e^x + 1} = t \Rightarrow e^x + 1 = t^2 \\ e^x = t^2 - 1 / d \\ e^x dx = 2t dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2t}{e^x} dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt \\ x \Big|_{\ln 3}^{\ln 8} = t \Big|_2^3 \end{array} \right| = \int_2^3 t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt = 2 \int_2^3 \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt = \\ &= 2 \int_2^3 \frac{(t^2 - 1) + 1}{t^2 - 1} dt = 2 \int_2^3 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} \right) dt = 2 \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right) \Big|_2^3 = \\ &= \left( 6 + \ln \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left( 4 + \ln \frac{1}{3} \right) = 6 + \ln \frac{2}{1} = 2 + \ln \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$



**Detyra 61:**  $\int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ x = \frac{1}{\sin t} \\ dx = \left( \frac{1}{\sin t} \right)' dt = \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} \cos t \\ x|_{\sqrt{2}}^2 = t|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \end{array} \right| = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} \right) \cos t}{\frac{1}{\sin t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sin^2 t} - 1}} dt =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\sin t} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{\sin t}} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} dt = t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{12}$$

**Detyra 62:**  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3}$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} dx = - \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} dx = - \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{d\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3} dx = - \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-3} d\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-3+1}}{-3+1} \Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$$

**Detyra 63:**  $\int_1^e \ln x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^e \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = \ln x, \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad v = \int dx = x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = e \ln e - \ln 1 - \int_1^e dx =$$

$$= e \ln e - x \Big|_1^e = e \ln e - e + 1 = 1 \cdot e - e + 1 = 1$$

**Detyra 64:**  $\int_1^e x^3 \ln x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^e x^3 \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = \ln x, \quad dv = x^3 dx \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad v = \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right| = \ln x \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} dx = \left( \ln e \frac{e^4}{4} - \ln 1 \frac{1^4}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \int_1^e x^3 dx =$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_1^e = \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{e^4}{4} - \frac{e^4}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3e^4}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3e^4 + 1}{16}$$

**Detyra 65:**  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cdot \cos x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cdot \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x, \quad dv = \cos x \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int \cos x = \sin x \end{array} \right| = \left( x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left( x \cdot \sin x + \cos x \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - \left[ \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$

**Detyra 66:**  $\int_0^1 x(2x-1)^5 dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x(2x-1)^5 dx &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x, \quad dv = (2x-1)^5 \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int (2x-1)^5 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x-1)^5 d(2x-1) = \\ \quad = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-1)^6}{6} = \frac{1}{12} (2x-1)^6 \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{12} x(2x-1)^6 - \int \frac{1}{12} (2x-1)^6 dx \right]_0^1 = \left[ \frac{1}{12} x(2x-1)^6 - \frac{1}{24} \int (2x-1)^6 d(2x-1) \right]_0^1 = \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{12} x(2x-1)^6 - \frac{1}{24} \cdot \frac{(2x-1)^7}{7} \right]_0^1 = \left[ \frac{1}{12} x(2x-1)^6 - \frac{1}{168} \cdot (2x-1)^7 \right]_0^1 = \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{168} \cdot 1 \right) - \left( 0 - \frac{1}{168} \cdot (-1) \right) = \frac{12}{168} = \frac{1}{14} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 67:**  $\int_0^1 x(1-x)^{10} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x(1-x)^{10} dx &= \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x, \quad dv = (1-x)^{10} \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int (1-x)^{10} dx = -\int (1-x)^{10} d(1-x) = -\frac{(1-x)^{11}}{11} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{11} x(1-x)^{11} - \int \left( -\frac{1}{11} \right) (1-x)^{11} dx \right]_0^1 \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{11} x(1-x)^{11} - \frac{1}{11} \int (1-x)^{11} d(x-1) \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{11} x(1-x)^{11} - \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{(1-x)^{12}}{12} = \\ &= (0-0) - \left( 0 - \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{132} \end{aligned}$$

**Detyra 68:**  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \sin x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = x, \quad dv = \sin x dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x \end{array} \right| = \left( -x \cdot \cos x - \int (-\cos x) dx \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \left( -x \cdot \cos x + \int \cos x dx \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left( \sin x - x \cdot \cos x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left( 1 - 0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - (0 - 0 \cdot 1) = 1$$

**Detyra 69:**  $\int_1^e x \ln x dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_1^e x \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Zëvendësojmë:} \\ u = \ln x, \quad v' = x \\ u' = \frac{1}{x}, \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) \Big|_1^e =$$

$$= \left( \frac{e^2}{2} \ln e - \frac{e^2}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4}$$

**Detyra 70:**  $\int_{-1}^3 \frac{x+4}{x^2+2x} dx$

*Zgjidhje:*

$$\int_{-1}^3 \frac{x+4}{x^2+2x} dx = \int_{-1}^3 \frac{x+4}{x(x+2)} dx$$

$$\frac{x+4}{x(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{(A+B)x+2A}{x(x+2)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=1 \\ 2A=4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A=2, \quad B=-1$$

$$\int_{-1}^3 \frac{2}{x} dx - \int_{-1}^3 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \left( 2 \ln |x| - \ln |x+2| \right) \Big|_{-1}^3 = \ln \left| \frac{x^2}{x+2} \right| \Big|_{-1}^3 = \ln \frac{9}{5} - \ln 1 = \ln \frac{9}{5}$$

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